

John Adams
Library.



IN THE CUSTODY OF THE
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



SHELF NO.

* 418 5

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

ALTHOUGH the Author has collected many materials necessary for his proceeding in this Work, the state of his health and affairs renders the time of his intended progress in it uncertain.

John Adams

Coloniæ Anglicanæ Illustratæ:
OR, THE
ACQUEST of DOMINION,
AND THE
PLANTATION of COLONIES
MADE BY THE
ENGLISH in AMERICA,
WITH THE
RIGHTS of the COLONISTS,
Examined, stated, and illustrated.
PART I.

CONTAINING

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>I. The Plan of the whole Work, including the Proposition, asserting the Rights of the Colonists, intended to be established.</p> <p>II. A brief History of the Wars, Revolutions, and Events which gave Rise to all the marine Discoveries and foreign Acquisitions made by the modern <i>Europeans</i>.</p> <p>III. A Survey of the Knowledge and Opinions, which the <i>Europeans</i> had of the Earth in Times preceding</p> | <p>these Discoveries; with other matters relating to this Subject.</p> <p>IV. The Particulars of the Progress made by the <i>Portuguese</i>, from their beginning these Discoveries, to the death of king <i>John II</i>, and an account of the Grants made to the kings of <i>Portugal</i> of the Countries that were or might be discovered, by the Bulls of several Popes, with one of them set forth at large.</p> |
|--|--|

FIDES PRÆSTANTIOR AURO.

Id perfectum est, quod ex omnibus suis partibus constat, et certe cujusque rei potissima pars principium est. Dig. l. i. tit. 2.
Quæcumque igitur volueritis ut faciant vobis homines, ita et vos facite eis. Ista enim est Lex et Prophetæ. Math. vii. 12.

L O N D O N,
Printed in the Year MDCCLXII.

100
73.5

200 * 4521.50

T O

THE Sincere Friends of Royal and Legal Authority, of Liberty, Truth, and Universal Justice, who are folicitous that all the Members of the Commonwealth may ever enjoy their Civil Rights, and partake of the Benefits of Society, with Plenitude and Security,

THIS DISSERTATION

Is humbly dedicated and submitted, by

Their most devoted, and

most obedient Servant,

THE AUTHOR.

C O N T E N T S

O F T H E

F I R S T P A R T.

S E C T. I.

THE INTRODUCTION and PLAN of the whole Work.
page 1

S E C T. II.

Of the civil wars and revolutions in Spain, and the part taken therein by the English, and of the war commenced by the duke of Lancaster as king of Spain, in conjunction with Ferdinand king of Portugal, against the reigning king of Spain, with the conclusion of it.
p. 4

S E C T. III.

Of the revolution in Portugal soon after the death of Ferdinand, and the war made upon that kingdom by Spain, with the assistance given to the Portuguese by the English.
p. 7

S E C T. IV.

Of the election of John, master of Avis, to be king of Portugal, the battle at Aljubarotta, the preparations in England for supporting the duke of Lancaster's claim to the crown of Castile; the special agreement between king Richard the Second and the duke as king of Castile; the leagues between them and their kingdoms, and between the kingdoms of England and Portugal, and the preparations of Castile for its defence against them.
p. 9

S E C T. V.

Of the duke of Lancaster's expedition to Spain, the confirmation of his alliance with the king of Portugal, and the gift of his eldest daughter Philippa to him in marriage; the operations in Castile
of

C O N T E N T S.

of the joint forces of England and Portugal, and the peace made between the duke and the king of Castile, upon an agreement that his eldest son should marry the duke's daughter Catherine, with other conditions. page 13

S E C T. VI.

Of the wars between the kings of Castile and Portugal, and of the birth of prince Henry son of the king of Portugal, who became the founder of the marine discoveries made by the moderns. p. 16

S E C T. VII.

Of the death of Henry the Third king of Castile, and the proceedings of the Castilian nobility respecting a successor; and of the treaty of peace made between the kings of Castile and Portugal. p. 20

S E C T. VIII.

Of the expedition of king John of Portugal against Ceuta, with his success, and of prince Henry's conduct on this occasion, with a short account given of him by Nunnez de Leon. p. 23

S E C T. IX.

Of the opinions of the natural philosophers in Greece respecting the form, position, and habitableness of the earth. p. 24

S E C T. X.

Of the opinions of Cicero, Posidonius, Germanicus, Strabo, Mela, Seneca, Pliny, and Ptolemy touching the same. p. 33

S E C T. XI.

Of the opinions of Lactantius, St. Augustine, and Macrobius respecting these points. p. 3

S E C T. XII.

Of the admission of the Goths into the Roman territory, their subsequent wars and conquests, and the consequences thereof to the empire, and to learning. p. 40

S E C T. XIII.

Of the Saracens and their conquests in Asia and Africa, and their destruction of the Alexandrian library. page 46

S E C T. XIV.

Of the papal monarchy. p. 49

S E C T. XV.

Of the opinions of the Christians and others respecting the form, position, and habitableness of the earth for several centuries, including the proceedings of pope Zachary against Virgil for believing there were Antipodes, and of the conquests made by the Saracens in Europe, and their proceedings which contributed to the revival of learning. p. 51

S E C T. XVI.

Of the first circumnavigation of the earth begun by Fernando Magellanez, and of the revival of the Philolaic and Aristarchan system of the universe by Copernicus. p. 60

S E C T. XVII.

Of several writers for and against the system of Copernicus, and of the proceedings of the court of Rome against Galilæo and others for defending it. p. 63

S E C T. XVIII.

Of Galilæo's farther attempt to establish Copernicism, the proceedings and sentence pronounced against him, with his abjuration. p. 71

S E C T. XIX.

Of several books published relating to this controversy, with the condemnation of Galilæo's dialogue on the Ptolemaic and Copernican systems. p. 87

S E C T. XX.

Of the general prohibition of all books treating of the mobility of the earth, and immobility of the sun, and of the compiling of
b
the

*the Index Librorum Prohibitorum at Rome, which contains
that prohibition.* page 92

S E C T. XXI.

*Of the knowledge which the ancients had of the habitable world,
the voyages of Hanno the Carthaginian on the coast of Africa,
and of the Phœnicians, who surrounded it by order of Pharaoh
Neco king of Egypt.* p. 94

S E C T. XXII.

*The knowledge of the ancients further shewn from Polybius and
Strabo.* p. 99

S E C T. XXIII.

The same matter continued from Pomponius Mela and Pliny.
p. 103

S E C T. XXIV.

*The same continued from Ptolemy, Agathemer, Marcian, and
Æthicus.* p. 106

S E C T. XXV.

*Of the knowledge which the Europæans had of the habitable world
in the middle centuries, and in succeeding times.* p. 110

S E C T. XXVI.

*Of the discoveries made by prince Henry and the kings of Por-
tugal, and of the grants made to them by the popes Martin the
Fifth, Eugene the Fourth, Nicholas the Fifth (whose bull is
at large set forth) Calixtus the Third, and Sixtus the Fourth.*
p. 115

T H E
R I G H T S
O F T H E
E N G L I S H C O L O N I E S
D I S P L A Y E D.

P A R T I.

S E C T. I.

THE manifold open attempts of our enemies, made in times of nominal peace, to execute their deep designs formed against our plantations in *America*, in order finally to compass our ruin, compelled our attention to this distant object; whereupon the plainest facts and reasons would not permit us to remain insensible of their danger, and the necessity of their preservation, for the support of our commerce and naval power, and the prevention of a fatal breach in the *British* empire. But a right sense of this matter did not take place, until we had, by hostile encroachments, lost the possession of several essential parts of that portion of the *American* continent, over which their *Britannick* Majesties, I conceive, have, since the treaty of *Utrecht*, ever had a good and clear right of sovereignty against all *European* claimants.

And whatever advances we may have made in other parts of *Plantation* knowledge, we continue, I think, in a great measure strangers to the nature and foundation of their civil rights, having little or no apprehension that they are the same with our own, and that the rights of the whole make one common cause requiring one common care and defence; yet that this is the real case I purpose, God willing, fully to evince; and, in order firmly to establish this point, which in its nature and consequences so nearly concerns the common welfare, I shall particularly consider the conquest of dominion, and the plantation of colonies, made by the *English* in *America*.

All things, every one is sensible, are best understood when known from their beginnings, and considered in all their relations; and, in this case, navigation preceding discovery, and discovery preceding the acquisition of empire, or making the inception of it, and the plantation of colonies being subsequent to the acquisition, or making the whole or part of it, and the *Spaniard* having first discovered part of *America*, and the settlement of colonies there by them and the *Portugals* being prior to those made by the *English*, and the discoveries and acquisitions in *America* being partly connected with the preceding discoveries and conquests made by the *Portugals* on the coast of *Africa*, with their navigations to find, if possible, a passage by sea round the southern part of it to the *Spice-islands*, and with their consequent discoveries, possessions, and commerce in *Asia*; and the claims and contests between these several kingdoms touching their respective interests in *Africa*, *America*, and *Asia*, and their rights of navigation upon the main ocean having been intermingled, it is proper to take a comprehensive view of the whole, in order fully to understand the establishment of the *English* empire in *America*. This will of course shew us the origin of all the *European* navigations to the remoter parts of *Africa*, to *America*, and *Asia*, and of that extensive consequent commerce,

wealth and naval strength now possessed by the chief commercial and maritime states of *Europe*.

That in taking so large a circuit the reader may pass over as little unprofitable and unpleasant ground as possible, I shall give him a succinct account of the facts in their natural order, enlarging in point of narration and evidence, as occasion may require, beginning at a period from whence, advancing gradually, we may survey the proceedings of the several princes and other persons primarily and chiefly concerned in those navigations, discoveries, and acquisitions, which have so greatly increased the knowledge of this globe, with the intercourse of its inhabitants, and wrought so great a change in the riches, manners, customs and policy of the *European* nations——This general account of these discoveries and acquisitions will be succeeded by a particular relation of the proceedings of the *English* to establish themselves in *America*.

The papal and royal grants, with other public acts, proper to be set forth, shall be carefully transcribed from authentic copies of the records, or their best evidence within my power; the facts depending on history for their evidence shall be faithfully collected from cotemporary or other authors of good credit, and the whole matter fairly stated; so that the reader may be assured he shall meet only with mere involuntary errors, which after the greatest care may attend the composition of such a copious variety of transactions in different ages and countries, collected many different ways; and in the reasoning parts of this performance I shall, as often as conveniently may be, express my sentiments in the words of the most eminent authors, whereby the truth, instead of suffering by the poverty of my language, appearing in the lustre and force of their expression, will be seen in its proper beauty and strength, and being introduced in their name will be received with greater ease and pleasure. And, for the sake of order and perspicuity, I shall reduce the matter intended

to be established as a plain and certain truth to this practical proposition, *That the English American colonies are part of the commonwealth, and well entitled to the rights, liberties, and benefits of it.* This proposition I purpose to prove and illustrate from the *acta regia* passed under the great seal of the kingdom for acquiring dominion and establishing colonies in *America*, from the subsequent proceedings of the colonists to accomplish these designs, from the conclusions of reason, the principles of justice and equity, the nature and structure of a free state, the sense of princes and parliaments, and the opinion of philosophers, statesmen, jurists, and other respectable authors, with proper suppletory matter.

S E C T. II.

Christian
Æra.

HAVING thus generally declared the occasion, matter, and manner of this Dissertation, in order to our better understanding what events, princes, and persons were mediately or immediately concerned in giving birth to those discoveries and acquisitions that have caused so great a revolution in the state of human affairs, and which continues to take place in all quarters of the world, we shall in the first place observe that the wars and revolutions in the kingdoms of *Castile* and *Portugal*, together with the *Moorish* war, produced those alliances and events, which, in their issues and consequences, gave rise to these discoveries, and that in the following manner.

The tyranny and misgovernment of *Peter*, surnamed *The Cruel*, king of *Castile* and *Leon*, having caused a civil war, wherein other nations took part, in 1366 *Henry* earl of *Treſamara*, his bastard brother, was proclaimed king, and 1367. *Peter* became an exile. In 1367 he was restored by *Edward* the black prince, who, at *Najara*, with 30000 men, gained a com-

a complete victory over *Henry*, whose army consisted of 86000 *Castellans*, *French*, and *Arragonians* [a]. *Peter*, when possessed of his kingdom, would not fulfil his agreement made in his exile for his restoration, and the prince, after long delays, grievous to himself and his troops, being unable to obtain satisfaction, returned with his army, waisted by hardships, want, and diseases, retaining king *Peter's* daughters, given him at *Bayonne* as hostages to secure the performance of their father's engagements:

In 1368 *Henry*, with an army raised in *France*, entered *Castile*, to make war against *Peter*, whose cruelties returned with his power, the natural pravity of his mind soon effacing the faint impressions made by the excellent advice of the prince of *Wales*, that, upon his restoration, he should govern his subjects with clemency and beneficence [b]; wherefore *Henry* was joyfully received by several cities. In 1369, a battle was fought with great fury between the two brothers, wherein *Peter* was wholly defeated. He fled into the castle of *Montiel*, from whence endeavouring to escape, he was taken, and in a personal conflict *Henry* slew him, and became possessed of the kingdom. His great and amiable qualities gained him the love of his people, which enabled him to hold it against many competitors to his death in 1379, when his son *John* took peaceable possession of it.

1368:

1369.

[a] These numbers, which are taken from *Sandford*, are mentioned as the most probable; for the *Spanish*, *French*, and *English* historians differ so widely in their accounts of the numbers of the two armies, and of the several corps of which they were composed, that the truth in this particular cannot be ascertained.

[b] King *Peter*, whom *Roderic Sanchez*, bishop of *Palencia*, calls the *Nero*

of *Spain*, after the battle, put to the sword several noble prisoners, and was proceeding to massacre others, when the prince of *Wales*, who was ever gracious as well as invincible, interposed and saved them, sharply reproving him for his cruelty; and father *Orleans* does the prince the justice to observe that many illustrious families owe the preservation of their names to this hero.

Christian
Æra.

1372.
Rymeri
Fœdera.

In 1372, *John* of *Gaunt*, duke of *Lancaster*, who then governed *Aquitain*, having removed the two surviving daughters of king *Peter* (*Beatrix* the eldest, who was likewise given as hostage, being dead) out of *Gascoign* to *Bordeaux*, married *Constantia* the elder, in whose right he claimed the kingdoms of *Castile* and *Leon*, and in that year was summoned to parliament by the name of *John* king of *Castile* and *Leon*, duke of *Lancaster*, &c.

1380.
Rymeri
Fœdera.

On the 5th of July 1380, *Ferdinand* and *Leonora*, king and queen of *Portugal*, confirmed the alliances before made between them and the duke of *Lancaster* and the lady *Constantia*, as king and queen of *Castile* and *Leon*, and promised amicably to receive *Edmund* earl of *Cambridge* (the duke's brother) coming with 1000 men at arms and 1000 archers, on his arrival in their kingdom; and, in conjunction with the earl, to make war by sea and land, at their own expence, in assistance of king *John* and his queen, till he should recover those kingdoms, or the greater part of them; and also promised that, the earl of *Cambridge* bringing with him his son, they would marry the infanta *Beatrix* their daughter to him, and cause him to be received for king after their death, according to what had been promised by *John Fernandez Andeyro* in their name. *Beatrix* had been affianced to *Henry*, eldest son of *John*, the reigning king of *Castile*; but the *Portuguese*, moved by their solicitude to preserve the independence of their country, and to avoid in particular the *Castellan* Domination, shewed so great an aversion to the marriage of the infanta with the presumptive heir of *Castile*, that *Ferdinand* apprehended, if this marriage took place, it would endanger the succession of his daughter and her descendants to his crown; wherefore he determined to recede from his contract made for it, and to provide for her a husband more agreeable to his people; for which purpose he entered into this new treaty,

In

In 1381 the earl of *Cambridge* departed with forces for *Portugal*, to prosecute the war on behalf of the duke of *Lancaster*, taking with him his countess *Isabella*, youngest daughter of *Peter the Cruel*, and their son *Edward*. Upon his arrival at *Lisbon*, king *Ferdinand* received him with great honor, and calling young *Edward* his son, presented the infant to him, and in a little time concluded with the earl all points relating to their marriage, when they should come to a proper age.

In 1382 the king of *Castile*, with an army partly raised in *France*, first took the field; king *Ferdinand* and the earl of *Cambridge* soon advanced with their combined forces. On approaching the enemy, the *English* were impatient to come to an action, but the two kings were more inclined to accommodate matters between themselves than to hazard a battle; a negotiation issued in a treaty of peace and alliance between them, two chief articles whereof were, that the infant *Beatrix*, instead of don *Henry*, presumptive heir of *Castile*, should marry don *Ferdinand* his brother, and that the *English* should be conducted home in the *Castilian* fleet, their own having been sent back; whereupon the earl of *Cambridge* returned from this expedition, which had proved so unprofitable to his brother, himself, and the kingdom.

S E C T. III.

ELEANOR queen of *Castile* dying soon after this treaty, king *John* married the infant of *Portugal* himself, upon an agreement solemnly confirmed by oath, whereby, to prevent an union of the two crowns, an event ever feared by the *Portuguese*, it was specially stipulated between him and king *Ferdinand*, and the nobles of each kingdom, that till an heir should be born of *Beatrix*, and be of age fit to govern, *Portugal* should be governed by its own governors and laws.

Christian
Era.

1383.

In October 1383 king *Ferdinand* died, and,

On the 6th of December following, *John*, master of the military order of *Avis*, his bastard brother, began a revolution at *Lisbon*, by poniarding in the palace, and not far from the presence of *Leonora*, the queen dowager and regent of the kingdom, her favorite minister *John Fernandez Andeyro*, who was believed to have had an adulterous commerce with her in *Ferdinand's* life time, from whose death, by her indulgence, he governed the common wealth at his will, to the great discontent of the people. *Ferdinand*, by the instigation of *Leonora* and *Andeyro*, had imprisoned his brother *John*; and *Leonora*, in the king's name, had issued a counterfeit warrant for his sudden execution in the night time; but *Martin Alonzo Mela*, the goaler, suspecting the warrant, deferred the execution, whereby his life was preserved. For these causes, joined, some authors suppose, with hopes of giving full scope and success to his ambition, *John* in this manner dispatched *Andeyro*, and the whole city approving the deed conducted him safe home, proclaiming him the asserter and avenger of the public liberty. The queen withdrew to *Alanquer*, and the citizens afterward * chose *John* their leader, and defender of the kingdom against the king of *Castile* who invaded it, claiming the crown in right of his wife *Beatrix*, insisting that her hereditary right to it could not be defeated or prejudiced by the agreement made when he married her; notwithstanding himself held *Castile* in manifest defeasance of the hereditary right of princes, at the time when he thus, contrary to his pact and oath, claimed the crown of *Portugal* upon a supposition that this right was in its nature indefeasible and unchangeable.

* 1384.

The king of *Castile*, determined to prosecute the war with vigor, having dispatched his fleet, advanced in person with a powerful army, and laid close siege to *Lisbon*; a famine ensued that greatly distressed the inhabitants; but, animated by their zeal for the public welfare, and conducted by the wisdom of their leader, their resolute defence, their receiving in their extremities

tremities succours sent from *Oporto*, by ships that, with the loss of three of their number, passed the *Castilian* fleet, with a raging pestilence in the king's camp, obliged him, on the 3d of September, to raise the siege and leave the kingdom; nevertheless many cities, nobles and governors of castles continued to acknowledge him their king.

Christian
Æra.

John, upon his being chosen to defend the state, having sent the master of the order of the militia of *St. James*, and the chancellor of the kingdom, to solicit the amity and assistance of *England*, king *Richard* the Second, then a minor, and his council, had, on the 28th of July, given them licence to retain as many men at arms, and archers his subjects as they pleased, and to transport them to *Portugal*, for its defence; and, according to *Froissart*, three great ships, with 500 men at arms and archers, inured to war, collected at *Bourdeaux* from *Calais* and other parts of *France* then held by the *English*, arrived at *Lisbon*, to the great joy of the city and its defender, in the same week wherein king *John* had broke up the siege. These men, being inclined to the war and encouraged by the marshal of *Bourdeaux*, went thither as adventurers; and,

Rymeri
Fœdera.

On the 8th of January 1385, the council, in the name of king *Richard*, ordered as many ships and mariners to be taken and secured in the counties of *Devon* and *Cornwal* as should be necessary to transport *Reginald de Cobham*, and four others by name, and the men at arms and archers in their companies, into *Portugal*.

1385.
Rymeir
Fœdera.

S E C T. IV.

JOH^N, defender of the kingdom, having by his prudence, valour and amiable deportment, endeared himself to the city of *Lisbon* and other parts of the nation, convoked a *Cortes* [c] at *Coimbra*, at which the greater part, including

[c] That is, a parliament or assembly of the states.

the chief, of the nobles was not present. All the persons convened agreed that a king should be declared, but they differed in sentiments with respect to the person. At length, governed in a great measure by the necessities of the state, and a sense of *John's* excellent talents proper for the support of it, they elected, and, on the 5th of April, proclaimed him their king.

The *Castellan* incited by this proceeding, returned into *Portugal* with a numerous army, including a body of *French* auxiliaries, the chief nobility of *Spain* making part of his cavalry. With these forces he prepared again to besiege *Lisbon* by land, having already a large fleet before it. But *John* the new king, accompanied with *Nunalvares Pereira*, from whom the royal house of *Braganza* is descended, with a few gallant troops, of which the *English*, who did him notable service, were a small part, on the 14th of August, encountered this army on its march near *Aljubarotta*, and after a severe conflict, wherein the king and *Pereira* performed the part of great captains and determined soldiers, entirely routed the whole *Castilian* army, of which 10,000 were slain in the field, many taken prisoners, and the rest put to flight. The king of *Castile* escaped with difficulty to *Santaren*; from thence passing down the *Tajo* he got on board a ship in his fleet lying off *Lisbon*, and returned to *Sevil*, inconsolable, not for being conquered, he said, but because it was by those few *Portugals* whom he held in disdain, and that he had lost the flower of the *Spanish* nobility, and almost all his auxiliary troops. A surrender of all the cities and towns that had adhered to the *Castellan* followed this victory, which the *Portuguese* compared to that gained by their ancestors at the battle of *Orique* [d], wherein they defeated a most numerous army of *Moors*, commanded by five kings, which gave birth to their monarchy; and in order to the perpetual commemoration of the present victory, the day whereon it was obtained was appointed to be

[d] In 1139.

annually observed as a festival. *Mariana* censures the manner of celebrating it in his time, as more resembling heathen than Christian festivity; but says it is pardonable, the liberty of their country being obtained and held by the event of this battle [e]. The new king having got full possession of the kingdom, and his discretion being equal to the occasion, in a short time reduced it into order; and, moved by his provident care, after revolving in his mind every mean that policy could suggest for strengthening his hold of the sceptre, and securing the welfare of his kingdom; and considering that his competitor, notwithstanding his loss at *Aljubarotta*, was a powerful prince, having large dominions and resources, and whose armies would probably be encreased by *French* auxiliaries, in consequence of the alliance between the two monarchies, and that he had a new motive of honour for his return into *Portugal*; he thereupon determined to divert the blow, and make *Castile* the theatre of war, to use all his endeavors to obtain the close alliance and aid of *England*, and to excite, if possible, the duke of *Lancaster* to seize the favorable opportunity that fortune now offered him of making war for the crown he claimed. And having, on the 15th of April preceding, constituted the master of the militia of *St. James* and the chancellor his ambassadors, ratified their prior negotiations, and given them general and special powers for treating with king *Richard*, and the duke of *Lancaster* as king of *Castile* and *Leon*, on his behalf, he now used all possible address for accomplishing his purposes in *England*. The victory at *Aljubarotta* gave weight to his proposals, which were favored by the king, his council, and the parliament, as well as by the duke of *Lancaster*. The parliament granted large subsidies for supporting by arms the duke's claim; and all matters relating to the war, to be prosecuted by the duke in conjunction with the king of *Portugal* being negotiated between

[e] *Sed danda venit ob partem retentamque ejus praelii eventu patrie libertatem.*
Lib. xviii. cap. 9.

Christian
Æra.

1386.

Rymeri
Fœdera.Rymeri
Fœdera.Rymeri
Fœdera.

the several parties, on the 7th of February 1386, an indenture: was made between king *Richard*, and the duke as king of *Castile* and *Leon*, whereby the duke granted that in case any accommodation should be proposed between him and his *adversary of Spain*, he would make no agreement with him, leaving to him the crown of *Spain*, or any kingdom thereof, unless he expressly granted by his letters, and obliged himself to satisfy king *Richard* respecting the 200,000 dubloons of gold formerly offered in his name, according to what king *Richard* was certified[*f*], or whatever other sum was offered to king *Richard* on his behalf, for the damages done to the kingdom of *England* and to the shipping thereof by the *Spaniards*; and also that perpetual alliances should take place between the two kingdoms; and in April following a league of perpetual union and confederacy was made between king *Richard*, and the duke of *Lancaster* as king of *Castile* and *Leon*, for themselves and their kingdoms; and in May a league of perpetual amity and mutual defence was concluded between the kings of *England* and *Portugal* for themselves and their kingdoms, together with certain conventions, whereby the *Portuguese* ambassadors, as some recompense of the burthens and expences which king *Richard* would necessarily sustain that year by the expedition of *John* king of *Castile* and *Leon*, duke of *Lancaster*, for recovery of his right, and aid of their master the king of *Portugal*, in his name promised and agreed that he should that summer find and send ten galleys, at his costs and charges, well armed to *England* faithfully, during a limited time, to serve king *Richard* and damnify his enemies, requiring nothing for that service.

The *Castellan* alarmed by these measures, and by advices that *Nunãlvarez Pereira*, entering *Castile* with a body of troops, had defeated his commanders, who had collected the scattered remains of the army routed at *Aljubarrota* to oppose him, proceeded with fortitude to make the best preparation for

[*f*] *Al ce que mesme nostre Seigneur le Roy est certifiez.*

waging

waging war with the united forces of *England* and *Portugal*. *Charles* prince of *Navarre* his nephew, afterwards surnamed the *Noble*, son of king *Charles* the *Bad*, who had marched into *Portugal* with a body of troops to assist him, but came too late to take part in the action at *Aljubarotta*, having joined him soon after his retreat, continued with him, firmly attached to his fortune and interests. At *Valladolid* the king held a *Cortes*: there it was resolved to levy greater forces than had at any time before been in arms; that all subjects should arm themselves according to their ability, and that foreign succors should be sought. *France* being judged most likely to afford relief, a solemn embassy was sent thither. The ambassadors, in a mournful oration made before the king [g] and the princes and lords of his council, convened at *Paris* on the occasion, set forth the calamities of their country, and the danger of its suffering by a fresh storm arising in *England*, observing that this enkindled flame, if not suppressed, would first burn *Spain* and then *France*. The council unanimously declared that assistance ought to be given to the king, who was a friend and ally of *France*; and it was resolved to send 2000 horse, under command of the duke of *Bourbon* the king's uncle, for his relief, and at the same time declared that if that force was not sufficient, the king would come in person to his aid with the whole power of *France*. And now the troops of fix nations were destined to form two contending armies, and prosecute a war the objects whereof were three kingdoms, in which every man was to fight for and against the indefeatable hereditary right of kings.

S E C T. V.

IN July the duke of *Lancaster* sailed, with an army of 20,000 men, taking with him his dutchess *Constantia*, and his two daughters. In his passage he stopt and relieved

[g] *Charles* the Sixth, then in the 18th year of his age.

Bresla,

Christian
Era.

Brest, closely besieged by the duke of *Bretagne*, assisted by the constable of *France*, when, according to *Mezeray*, the *English* who held it were reduced to great extremity. Proceeding thence to *Corunna*; he took six gallies that lay in the port; but the town being well defended, he failed in his attempt to take it. Marching on he took several towns in *Gallicia*, and at length *Compostella* the capital. From thence he went to *Oporto*, and had a conference with the king of *Portugal*: there they entered into a more strait alliance, and, upon the king's demand, the duke readily agreed to give him in marriage his eldest daughter *Philippa*, by *Blanch* dutchess of *Lancaster* his first wife. The nuptials took place, and a son of this marriage became the original mover of those navigations and discoveries which have been attended with such interesting consequences. At this congress the measures proper for carrying on the war in the most effectual manner being considered, it was resolved to invade *Castile* with their joint forces. The *Castellan* on the other hand, grown cautious by his misfortunes, was of opinion that his safest method of conducting the war would be to protract it; wherefore he resolved to avoid coming to any general action, to strengthen his fortified cities, and prepare them for enduring long sieges, and to accommodate matters, if possible, with the duke of *Lancaster*. A pestilence had seized the *English* army, and carried off, *Mariana* says, a third part of it: this appearing favorable to his intended negotiation, he sent the prior of *Guadalupe* and other persons of note, with proper instructions, to the duke. They found him at *Orense*, which, advancing from *Compostella* in the spring, he had taken by capitulation, after a gallant defence made by the garrison against the vigorous assault of his troops. There, a council being held, they openly complained to the duke of the injustice of his proceeding, and explained the grounds of the *Castellan's* title to the crown, and of *Constantia's* exclusion; but in secret they proposed a marriage between *Catherine* the duke's daughter by *Constantia*, and *Henry* prince of *Castile*, whereby

whereby the rights of the two families would be united to their mutual advantage, and their quarrel happily terminated without farther effusion of blood. This proposal was agreeable to the duke, but his alliance with the king of *Portugal* would not permit him to accept it. The ambassadors perceiving his real inclinations were persuaded that an agreement upon the terms proposed might in time be obtained, notwithstanding he openly declared that he would admit of no conditions of peace without delivering up the kingdom.

The *English* and *Portuguese* troops afterwards uniting laid siege to *Benevente*. During its continuance they took several towns of less note in the adjacent country: but *Alvarez Osorio* the governor defending *Benevente* with great bravery, and the pestilence that had in the year preceding seized the *English* troops, after having considerably abated, raging with fresh violence, and the besiegers suffering extremely by the want of provisions, a distress caused by every mean the enemy could devise, despairing of success, they broke up the siege, which had continued two months, and retreated into *Portugal*. The *French* auxiliaries, who came later than the occasion required, now arrived, and were dismissed by the *Castellan*, who directly sent ambassadors into *Portugal* to negotiate a peace with the duke of *Lancaster*. He lay at *Troncoso*, with the troops that famine and pestilence had spared. The proposals made by his adversary were favorably received, and a peace was concluded between them upon these terms: That *Henry* the king's eldest son should marry *Catherine* the duke's daughter; and in case of *Henry's* death before this marriage, that his brother *Ferdinand* should be substituted in his place: That the bride for her jointure should have *Soria*, *Atensa*, *Almasan*, and *Molina*: That the dutchess her mother should have *Guadaluja*, *Medina del Campo* and *Olmedo*: That the duke should receive by certain payments 600,000 franks, besides 40,000 yearly during his life and the life of *Constantia*, and that the duke and dutchess should resign their claim

Christian
Era.

to the kingdoms of *Castile* and *Leons*. And thus the duke of Lancaster, having by means of the forces of *England* and *Portugal* secured to his posterity the crown he claimed, and made ample provision for himself and his dutcheſs, concluded the war without ſecuring to *England* or *Portugal* any alliance with *Caſtile*, or other benefit whatever, leaving to his and his country's faithful confederate the king of *Portugal* the ſole defence of himſelf and his kingdom, objecting only this againſt him, that he had conſummated his marriage before he had obtained from the pope a diſpenſation of his vow of continence made as maſter of *Avis*.

1388.

From *Troncoſo* the duke went to *Oporto*, whence he proceeded to *Bayonne*; there the alliance between him and the king of *Caſtile* was ratified, and in 1388 *Catherine* was conducted from *Bayonne* to *Palenxa*, where her ſpouſals with prince *Henry* were celebrated with royal magnificence, he being near ten, and ſhe nineteen years old. Of this marriage was born *John*, afterwards king of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, whole daughter *Iſabella* ſucceeded her brother *Henry*, in whole life time ſhe married *Ferdinand*, afterwards king of *Arragon*, and firſt named the *Catholic*, by which marriage, with the ſubſequent deſcent and union of thoſe crowns, a ſolid foundation was laid of the *Spaniſh* monarchy. She was a lady of a moſt heroic ſpirit, great in council and action, and, as queen of *Caſtile* and *Leon* in her own right, was the chief promoter of the *Spaniſh American* diſcoveries.

S E C T. VI.

THE king of *Portugal*, although he was thus deſerted, was not diſmayed; on the contrary, his ſpirits riſing ſuperior to his augmented danger and difficulties, he reſolved and prepared to carry on the war with vigor: but he was for ſome time prevented by an indiſpoſition ſo violent that his

his life was despaired of, to the great distress of his queen and kingdom. The queen's excessive grief caused her to miscarry, and it was supposed by the women about her that she would have no more children.

Christian
Æra.

A cortes was held at *Segovia*, and a truce between *England* and *France*, concluded on the 13th day of June in this year, having comprehended the confederates of each nation, ambassadors were sent from thence to *John of Portugal*, to know his mind. They found him recovered of his illness; but his chagrin arising from the duke of *Lancaster's* treatment continued; and, according to *Mariana*, being grown insolent and proud with success, and not sufficiently reflecting on the inconstancy of human affairs, and intending to renew the war in *Galicia*, he said that matter pertained not to him; so that only a truce of six months was obtained, by the diligence of *Ferdinand de Illescas*, one of the ambassadors, which was no sooner expired than the *Portugal* besieged *Tuy*, and plundered the country about it. The king of *Castile* was afraid to hazard a battle; yet that he might not appear wholly unactive, he sent the archbishop of *Toledo* and *Martin Juan* to its relief: they came too late to prevent the city's being taken; but by their intervention a truce for six years was concluded, and *Tuy* restored, with other towns taken by each party.

1389.
Rymeri
Fœdera.

A cortes the most celebrated for the importance and variety of its proceedings was held at *Guadalajara*, wherein, at the king's instance, his abdication of the kingdom was considered. He apprehended that if he resigned the crown of *Castile* to his son the *Portuguese* would submit to be governed by him and his queen *Beatrix*: but the nobles being asked their opinion would not consent to it. Before their breaking up they confirmed the truce made with *Portugal* for six years.

1390.

The king of *Castile* was killed by a fall from his horse.

October 9.

Henry his son was proclaimed king at *Madrid*, being in the 12th year of his age, and great contentions ensued among the nobles respecting the government.

1391.

Christian
Æra.

1392.

The time of the truce made with *Portugal* elapsing, and there not being strength sufficient to renew the war, by common consent ambassadors were sent thither, who returned in the summer to the king at *Segovia*, informing him that the king of *Portugal* would give no ear to a league, having his age in contempt, and depending on success by reason of the discord among the *Castilian* nobility. And the duke of *Benevente*, who being disgusted had gone over to the king of *Portugal*, took the field with a small body of horse, and a great number of foot, and encamped at *Pedrosa* not far from *Toro*, which caused great solicitude in the governors of the kingdom (who now united for its preservation) especially as they were in danger of a war breaking out with the *Moors*.

1393.

The court of king *Henry* removed to *Zamora*, that by nearness of the places measures might be more easily taken respecting a league with the king of *Portugal*, to which he was now inclined; and, after several months spent in settling the terms of it, it was at length agreed. That *Sabugal* and *Miranda* formerly taken from the *Portuguese* should be restored. That the king of *Castile* should not aid his step-mother *Beatrix*, or his uncles *John* and *Denis*, the younger sons of *Peter* king of *Portugal* by *Agnes de Castro* his second wife, the late king *Ferdinand* being his son by his first wife *Constantia*, in their attempts to recover the kingdom of *Portugal*, of which they said they were injuriously despoiled. That the *Portugal* should act in like manner, if any should invade the borders of *Castile*. That the prisoners on both sides should be released. On these conditions a truce for fifteen years was concluded, and about the middle of May publicly proclaimed to the great joy of each nation at *Lisbon* and *Burgos*, where the kings of *Castile* and *Portugal* then were. In this year the king of *Castile* took into his own hands the government of the kingdom.

1394.

In 1394, a new embassy was sent from the king of *Portugal*, in resolute terms requiring a ratification of the truce lately made,

made, by the subscription of certain noblemen who had hitherto refused to sign it. These were the marquis of *Villena*, and *Alfonfus* earl of *Gijon*; the former alledging that his approbation was needless, as the whole matter had not been communicated to him; the other refused his consent till the towns in *Portugal*, promised him as a portion of his wife, should be delivered to him; wherefore the *Portuguese* ambassadors returned without having effected their purpose, and an inclination to renew the war seemed to take place.

In this year *Philippa* queen of *Portugal* was delivered of *Henry* her fourth son, afterwards created duke of *Visco*, and master of the militia of *Jesus Christ*, the founder of all those marine discoveries which are the subject of our present enquiry.

In 1396, king Henry's ill state of health causing him to be held in contempt by the *Portuguese*, occasion was sought of renewing the war against him, by complaining that the truce had not been confirmed in season by the nobles of *Castile*; and war being accordingly proclaimed the *Portuguese* immediately took *Badajoz* on the frontiers, and the war was continued three years with no less animosity than before. In May 1397, seven *Portuguese* galleys, in their passage from *Genoa*, laden with arms and other warlike stores, being encountered by a fleet of five *Castilian* ships of war, four were taken, one driven ashore, and two escaped. After the victory four hundred men were thrown into the sea, and the *Spanish* admiral laid waste the *Portuguese* coast far and wide, plundering and burning the towns; and *Mariana* says many nobles, influenced by the equity of the cause, or weary of the king of *Portugal's* government, fled into *Castile*. The *Portuguese* took the city of *Tuy*, and then falling with their chief force upon *Estremadura* they besieged *Alcantara*, a noble fortification in that province; but the *Spaniard* obliged them to raise the siege, and laid waste their neighbouring borders with fire and sword, to the great terror of the nation. In another part the city *Miranda*, on the *Duero*, was besieged by the master

1396.

1397.

Christian
Æra.

1398.

of *Calatrava*, and the citizens obliged to surrender. The fierceness of the *Portuguese* being abated by these discomfitures they made proposals of peace; to which *Henry* answered that he was neither the cause of the war, nor would obstruct a peace, provided it could be had on just and honorable terms: but they not being able to establish a firm peace the former truce only was renewed.

1403.

The truce was prolonged, and continued unto the 1st of March 1413.

S E C T. VII.

1406.
December 25.

KING *Henry* died at *Toledo*, aged 27 years, leaving three children, *John*, *Mary*, and *Catherine*,

1407.

The king being interred, the nobles consulted together respecting a successor. They differed in sentiments. Those who thought it grievous to wait till an infant of twenty two months should be of age had before their eyes all the sufferings of the state during the minority of former kings. The deceased king's will was produced, whereby the queen and prince *Ferdinand* his brother were declared protectors of the kingdom, and governors of the young king; *Diego Lopez de Zunñiga* and *Juan de Velasco* were appointed to take care of his persons and education, and the bishop of *Cartagena* to be his preceptor, inhibiting these latter to intermeddle in the affairs of government. Some contended that the will was invalid, because the king, they said, being worn with disease, was not of a sound mind on the day before his death, when it was made; and, if there was no other objection, they could by no means consent to expose the commonwealth to the waves of new tempests that would arise in case the dispositions made by the will took place. Of these things they not only in private among themselves, but likewise openly complained, without fully explaining themselves touching the expedient proper for avoiding the supposed impending evils. Upon

suitable

suitable occasions they spoke their minds; but every one declined the danger of first proposing for execution the measure, which, upon deliberation, they all approved. It was don *Ferdinand* alone, they thought, who becoming their king could support the state; but he was by nature slow, mild, and of singular modesty. The sex, absence, and foreign birth of the queen gave greater scope for new designs. She was at *Segovia* with her children, waiting the event of these motions, oppressed with grief for the loss of her husband, yet suffering no less by her fears for herself and her son. The nobles having fully considered the matter determined in the most efficacious manner to try the constancy of don *Ferdinand*; and don *Ruy Lopez Davalos*, after many private interviews, endeavored to excite and strengthen in the prince's reluctant mind an inclination suitable to their purpose, by an oration wherein he invited him, in the name of the nobles, who were present, to ascend the throne of his ancestors, which, he said, would be salutary to the commonwealth, magnificent for himself, and happy for them; and pressed him with reasons drawn from the necessities of the state, the nature of government, and the original institution of kings, and with illustrious examples taken from that and other kingdoms. This oration being finished, the surrounding nobles supplicated his acceptance of the crown they offered; to whom with a modest and cheerful countenance he answered, that a kingdom was not so alluring to him, as for the sake of it to become infamous by his ambition and inhumanity, in despoiling an innocent child, and injuring a queen who was a widow and desolate; persons whom he was obliged by every good reason to protect; whereby he should also prevent those violent commotions and wars that would ensue upon his granting their request. That he had the most grateful sense of their good will, and their confidence in him; but the best return he could make for their kind regards was to declare his brother's son their king, as reason and equity required: that he would take care

Christian
Æra.

of the commonwealth, as his dying brother had charged him, and would decline no labor or danger of life to serve his country; but to reign in his own name no motive could induce him. A little after this, a convention of the nobles and prelates being held in the chapel of the cathedral, don *Ruy Lopez Davalos*, apprehending the prince might possibly have changed his mind, asked him whom he would have declared king; whom, said he, with an earnest voice and an air of indignation, but my brother's son? whereupon *John* was immediately proclaimed king of *Castile*, first in the convention, and then in the public streets [b].

1411.

A firm and perpetual peace and concord was made between *John* king of *Castile*, *Leon*, &c. and *John* king of *Portugal* and *Algarve*, for themselves, their heirs, successors, and kingdom. On the part of *Castile* the treaty was made in the name of the young king, "By the authority, counsel, and agreement of the queen dowager and don *Ferdinand*, his tutors, governors, and rulers of his kingdoms; and likewise by the consent and agreement of his council, and the prelates, dukes, earls, and cities of his kingdoms," *de auctoritate, consilio, et concordia dictæ Domine reginæ domine Catherine genitricis nostræ, et dicti Infantis domini Fernandi avunculi nostri, nostrorum tutorum, Gubernatorum et Rectorum dictorum regnorum et dominiorum nostrorum; et pariter, de consensu et concordia gentium de consilio nostro, et prælatorum, ducum, comitum, et villarum* [i] *dictorum nostrorum regnorum*. These are the words of the treaty as published by *Leibnitz*, in his *Codex*

[b] *Mariana* observes, that "the glory due to prince *Ferdinand* for his refusal of the crown thus offered was the greater in that he had received from his brother, in the latter part of his life, cold and unfavorable treatment, through the misrepresentations of those who are accustomed to spoil princes, in order to ruin whomsoever they dislike, and to gain favor to themselves by find-

ing spots in others; but the king, before his death, being fully convinced of the prince's probity and goodness, his hatred was changed into good will towards him."

[i] *Villa* autem propriè norat vicum rusticanum; sed ex more Gallici idiomatis traducitur ad insignia oppida atque ipsas urbes. *Spelm. Glossar. in voce Villanus.*

Juris Diplomaticus, and thence inserted *verbatim*, in the *Corps Universel Diplomatique du Droit des Gens*, &c. of baron Du Mont.

Christian
Æra.

S E C T. VIII.

PORTUGAL flourishing in peace, the king ceased not to compensate the defect of his birth by excellent actions; and such was the state of affairs that they feared not to carry their arms into *Africa* against the *Moors*, which, *Mariana* says, was the beginning of great felicity and glory to that nation.

The king made an expedition against *Ceuta*, at that time the strongest and richest city in all *Mauritania*, taking with him his three eldest sons [*k*], *Edward* [*l*], *Peter* and *Henry*, leaving at home his sons *John* and *Ferdinand*, they being too young to bear arms. *Walsingham*, who lived at the time, says that king *John* made this expedition with the assistance of the merchants of *England* chiefly, and of *Germany*.

1415.

The king sailed with his forces from *Lisbon*.

July 25.

He took *Ceuta* by assault.

August 21.

In this action his son *Henry*, by his bravery and good conduct, gained the highest commendations. The military virtues of this young prince were accompanied with the greatest sanctity of manners, with an ardent desire of attaining knowledge, which he devoted to the public service, together with a steadfast perseverance in the pursuit of what he undertook. The prosecution of the *Moorish* war from *Ceuta* into the adjacent country he left, according to *Maffæus* [*m*], to his brother *Edward*, as being more proper for him who was the heir apparent of the kingdom, and devoted himself to naval affairs. Of whom and his proceedings, whereby he laid the foundation

[*k*] *Alphonfus*, his first born son died Nov. 22, in the year 1400, aged ten years.

father *Edward* the Third, king of *England*, and who succeeded his father to the kingdom.

[*l*] Named after his great grand-

[*m*] *Histor. Indic. lib. i.*

Christian
Æra.

of all the foreign navigations since made by the *Europeans*, *Nunnez de Leon*, an excellent *Portuguese* author says [n],
 “ He was greatly addicted to the study of geography, and the
 “ navigations of the *Spaniards* both to the east and west are
 “ owing to him: for having taken occasion from the expe-
 “ dition to *Ceuta* of wandring farther, and conceived a desire
 “ of discovering unknown lands, he prepared fleets, with
 “ which they not only sailed along the coasts of *Africa*, and
 “ those maritime regions which extend southward beyond the
 “ *Herculean* strait, but even proceeded farther; by which
 “ means, with the industry of men and the event of tempests,
 “ a good part of *Africa* that belonged to *Æthiopia*, and many
 “ islands of the ocean fell to the dominion of the *Portugals*.
 “ That he might the better effect these things he fixed his
 “ residence in the kingdom of *Algarve*, a retired part of *Por-*
 “ *tugal*, where the town of *Sagres* stands, on the sacred pro-
 “ montory [o], whence he might send out his fleets, and open
 “ a way to the east; but he was prevented by death from
 “ reaching thither.”

S E C T. IX.

BEFORE entering into a detail of this prince's proceedings, in justice to his memory, and that of others who followed his example, as well as to our subject, we shall briefly consider what knowledge the more intelligent *Europeans*, and their *Asiatic* and *African* neighbours had of this globe in times preceding these discoveries.

Pliny says [p], “ figure is the first thing of which the sense
 “ judgeth,” and *Varenius*, that “ it is the first of all the pro-
 “ perties of the earth, excelling not only in nobleness, but

[n] Lib. De vera reg. Portug. ge-
nealogia.

[o] Cape St. Vincent.
[p] Lib. ii. c. 64.

“also in utility and necessity; and that without the knowledge of it nothing can be demonstrated or solidly known in geography:” wherefore we shall first consider what knowledge or sentiments they had of the form [q] of the earth, with its position, stability or motion, and habitableness.

Christian
Æra.

According to the chronology of the great and venerable archbishop *Usher*, *Thales* the *Milesian* was born; whom *Cicero* [r], *Strabo* [s], *Plutarch* [t], *Justin Martyr* [u], *Diogenes Laertius* [w], and *Lactantius* [x], suppose to have been the first, or the first of the *Greeks*, who made enquiries into nature. He held there is but one earth, and that it is spheroidal [y]. His followers [the *Ionic* sect] placed the earth in the midst.

Year of the
World.

3364.
35th Olymp.
first year.

ANAXIMANDER was born. He was the countryman and disciple of *Thales*. According to *Laertius*, he said the earth lies in the midst as a centre, being spheroidal, and first described the circumference of the earth and sea, and framed a sphere [z]. *Pliny* ascribes to him the invention of a sphere [a], that is, a terrestrial globe with the celestial circles described on it, as *Harduin* supposes [b]. *Strabo*, from *Eratosthenes*, says [c], he first made a geographical map: And *Agathemer* says [d], he first attempted to describe the habitable world in a map: According to *Plutarch* [e], he said the earth in sur-

3394.
42^d Olymp.
third year.

[q] The opinions of the *Chaldeans*, strictly speaking, do not fall within the compass of our intended enquiry; yet, they being perhaps the first astronomers, it may not be amiss to mention them. *Diodorus Siculus* [Book II.] relates them thus, “Concerning the earth they hold singular opinions, saying it is like a boat, and hollow; and they abound in credible proofs concerning the earth, and other things respecting the world.”

[r] Lib. De Nat. Deorum.

[s] Lib. xiv.

[t] De plac. philos. 1. 3.

[u] Exhort. ad Græcos.

[w] Lib. i. 24.

[x] Institut. 1. 5.

[y] *Plutarch*. De plac. phil. 3. 9, 10, & 11.

[z] *D. Laert.* lib. ii. 1 & 2.

[a] Lib. vii. 57.

[b] In not. et emend. ad lib. ii. num. 10.

[c] Lib. i.

[d] Lib. i. c. 1.

[e] De plac. phil. 3. 10.

Year of the
World.

faces was like to a stone pillar, and, according to *Eusebius* [*f*], that the earth was cylindroidal, and its depth one third of its breadth. Theon of *Alexandria*, a great mathematician in the 4th century, says, that *Eudemus* a *Greek*, who lived some years before the *Peloponnesian* war, which began in the year of the world 3519, in his *Astrological* history, related that by *Anaximander* was found out that “the earth is meteorous, and is moved round the centre of the world.”

ANAXIMENES the philosopher was likewise a *Milesian*, and the disciple of *Anaximander*. He held the earth to be [*g*] trapezoidal [of an irregular quadrilateral form] and “that the stars were moved not above the earth, but round the earth [*b*].”

3450.
56th Olymp.

PYTHAGORAS the *Samian* lived. *Diogenes Laertius* [*i*] introduces the following passage relating to his writings, contained in a letter from *Lyfis* to *Hipparchus*: “When he [*Pythagoras*] committed his commentaries to the care of his daughter *Damo*, he charged her to give them to no one out of the family; and when she could have sold the discourses for a large sum of money, she would not, for she thought poverty and her father’s injunctions were more to be honored than gold.” These commentaries being long since lost, his sentiments respecting the present subject are thus expressed by *Laertius* [*k*] — “Of superficies solid figures consist, of these solid bodies, of which are the four elements, fire, water, earth, air; of them every thing is formed, and the world is composed of the whole, animate, intelligent, spheroidal, surrounding the earth, which is in the midst, itself also being spheroidal, and inhabited round about. And there are *Antipodes*, and the things which to us are below are to them above.” And, according to *Pliny* [*l*], *Pytha-*

[*f*] Præp. Evang. lib. i. c. 5.

[*g*] *Plut.* De plac. phil. 3. 10.

[*b*] *D. Laert.* lib. ii. 3.

[*i*] Lib. viii. 42.

[*k*] Lib. viii. 25 & 26.

[*l*] Lib. ii. c. 20.

goras, in illustrating the diapason harmony or universality of concent, supposed the earth to lie in the midst. Year of the World.

XENOPHANES the *Colophonian* lived. He held that the earth in its lower part is rooted into an infinite depth. 3466.
60th Olymp.

PARMENIDES of *Elea* lived. *Laertius* [*m*] says, by mistake, he was the first who declared the earth to be spheroidal, and to lye in the midst, and, according to *Possidonius*, as cited by *Strabo* [*n*], “He divided the earth into five zones;” and, according to *Plutarch* [*o*], “limited the habitable parts of it “within the tropical [that is the temperate] zones.” 502.
69th Olymp.

ANAXAGORAS of *Clazomene* in *Ionia* was born. He held “mind to be the beginning of motion; that the heavy bodies “obtained the lowest place, as the earth; that the light “bodies tended upwards, as the fire; and that the water and “air possessed the middle. Thus the sea subsists upon the “land, which is wide [*p*].” 3504.
70th Olymp.
first year.

LEUCIPPUS, the *Abderite*, *Elean*, or *Melian*, lived. He held that the earth is moved, being turned round the midst, and that it is tympanoidal, or in form like a drum [*q*]. 3573.
88th Olymp.

DEMOCRITUS of *Abdera* in *Thrace* was born. He held “that there are infinite worlds, generated and corruptible [*r*]. “—That the earth is in form like a coil, hollow in the “midst [*s*].—That at first it wandered by reason of its small- “ness and lightness; but being in time thickened and grown “weighty it settled immoveable [*t*].—That its breadth is the “cause of its stability; for that it does not divide but cover “the air beneath it [*u*].” 3544.
80th Olymp.
first year.

EMPEDOCLES of *Agrigentum* in *Sicily* lived. He asserted “that the circular course of the sun is the circumscription of “the world and the bound of it [*w*].” 3562.
84th Olymp.

[*m*] Lib. ix. 21.

[*n*] Lib. ii.

[*o*] De plac. philos. 3. 11.

[*p*] *D. Laertius*, lib. ii. 8.

[*q*] *D. Laert.* lib. ix. 30.

[*r*] *D. Laert.* lib. ix. 44.

[*s*] *Plut.* De plac. phil. 3. 10.

[*t*] *Plut.* De plac. philos. 3. 3.

[*u*] *Arist.* De Cœlo, l. ii. 3.

[*w*] *Plut.* De plac. phil. 2. 1.

Year of the
World.

3560.
84th Olymp.
first year.

HERODOTUS of *Halicarnassus* in *Caria* was born. In the fourth division of his history, entitled *Melpomene*, he has the following remark respecting the earth's form: "And here I cannot forbear laughter when I consider how many have described the circumference of the earth, without any kind of judgment, pretending that the ocean surrounds the whole; that the earth is round as a ball; and make *Asia* equal to *Europe*."

3614.
97th Olymp.

PHILOLAUS of *Crotona*, a city in *Italy*, lived. He was of the *Pythagorean* sect, and held, *Plutarch* in the placits of the philosophers says [x], "That the earth is born in an oblique circle round the fire, in like manner as the sun and moon"; the meaning of which words *Gassendi* takes to be that *Philolaus* thought the earth run through the zodiac, and was born round the sun as the sun and moon are commonly thought to be born round the earth. And *Plutarch*, in his life of *Numa*, has the following passage: "*Numa* is also said to have inclosed the fire which was not to be extinguished with the circular temple of *Vesta*, as a guard, imitating, not the form of the earth, as if it were *Vesta*, but of the whole world, in the midst of which the *Pythagoreans* think the fire is placed, and call it *Vesta* and *Monad*; but that the earth is neither immoveable nor existing in the midst of the sphere, but born round the fire in a circle; neither is it one of the most honorable or principal parts of the world." And *Diogenes Laertius*, speaking of *Philolaus* says [y], "it seemed to him that all things exist by necessity and harmony; and it is said he first declared the earth to be moved in a circle; but some ascribe this to *Hicetas* of *Syracuse*."—It is uncertain at what time *Hicetas* lived. His opinion, as cited by *Cicero* [z] from *Theophrastus*, was that "the heaven, the sun, the moon, the stars, and in short all the heavenly bodies stood still, and that nothing in the world is moved except the earth, which

[x] 3. 13.

[y] Lib. viii. 85

[z] Quæst. Academ. lib. iv.

"being

“ being turned and whirled with great swiftness round its axis
 “ produces the same effect as if the earth stood still, and the
 “ heaven were moved.”

Year of the
 World.

PLATO was born at *Athens*. He held “ the world to be
 “ sphenoidal and immortal, and that the earth is rolled round
 “ the pole [*a*] that passes through the universe, by that means
 “ effecting day and night [*b*].” *Theophrastus*, as cited by
 “ *Plutarch* [*c*], related that “ *Plato* when he was grown old
 “ repented his having attributed to the earth the middle place
 “ of the universe, as not befitting it.”

3576.
 85th Olymp.
 first year.

ARISTOTLE was born at *Stagira*, a city of *Thrace*. His
 opinion was, that “ the centre of the earth and universe is the
 “ same, and that the earth is seated immoveable in the
 “ midst.”—That “ it is round, and, together with the sea,
 “ makes one globe.” For the roundness of it he assigns this
 reason, that “ each of its parts gravitate towards the midst,
 “ and the lesser being protruded by the greater, they do not
 “ fluctuate; but are rather compressed, and unite with each
 “ other till they come to the midst.”—At the close of his
 second book *De cælo*, he observes that “ those mathematicians
 “ who have undertaken to measure the earth’s ambit, say
 “ that it amounts to 400,000 stadia.” *Varenius* supposeth this
 mensuration was first made by *Anaximander*, and retained by
 succeeding mathematicians till the time of *Eratosthenes*.

3620.
 99th Olymp.
 first year.

EPICURUS was born at *Gargetium*, near *Athens*. He held
 that there are infinite worlds like or unlike to this — that the
 earth is born upon the air — that it is not necessary to imagine
 the worlds have one form, for some are spheroidal, others
 like an egg, and others of other forms; but do not admit of
 every form [*d*].

3663.
 109th Olymp.
 third year.

ZENO lived. He was a native of *Cittium*, a *Greek* sea port
 in the isle of *Cyprus*. The Stoics his followers say that the
 formation of the world is thus: “ The earth is placed in the

3720.
 123^d Olymp.

[*a*] *Theon* says, “ *Plato* often calls axes
 “ poles.”

[*c*] In *Platon. questionibus*.

[*d*] *D. Laertius*, lib. x. 45 & 74.

[*b*] *Plato* in *Timæo*.

Year of the
World.

" midst as a centre; after that the water spheroidal, having
" the same centre with the earth; so that the earth is in the
" water, and spheroidal also [e]."

3729.
126th Olymp.
first year.

ERATOSTHENES of *Cyrene* was born. He was a philosopher and astronomer, and by reason of his general learning was invited into *Egypt* by *Ptolemy Euergetes*, who gave him the care of the *Alexandrian* library. He devised a method of measuring the earth. *Pliny*, who commends him greatly for it, says [f], " it was approved by all, and that according to it
" the earth's circuit amounts to 252,000 stadia," which measure, by *Roman* computation, he adds, " makes 31,500,000
" paces [g]."

3782.
139th Olymp.

ARISTARCHUS the *Samian* probably lived. His book of the magnitudes and distances of the sun and moon is supposed, by Dr. *Wallis*, to be the only genuine remains of his works; but *Archimedes*, who was killed at the taking of *Syracuse*, in the first year of the 142^d Olympiad *, has given us his system of the universe as follows: " Whereas the more
" part of astrologers have called *The World*, that sphere whose
" centre is the same with that of the earth, and the semi-
" diameter equal to a right line lying between the centres of
" the sun and the earth, *Aristarchus* the *Samian*, in his hypothesis, supposeth both the fixed stars and the sun to be
" immoveable; and the earth to be carried in the circum-

[e] *Plut.* De plac. philos. 3. 10. and
D. Laert. lib. vii. 155.

[f] *Lib.* ii. c. 112.

[g] 1000 *Roman* paces, or the *Roman* mile, being equal to 967 *English* paces, 1056 of which make an *English* mile, 31,500,000 *Roman* paces, or 31,500 *Roman* miles, are equal to 30,460,500 paces *English*, that is, to 28,845 miles, 180 paces *English* measure; whereas *Harduin*, in his notes on *Pliny*, lib. ii. c. 112, relates that the moderns, at the time of his writing, which was in the latter part of the last

century, said that the circuit of the earth is 10270 $\frac{1}{2}$ leagues, each league containing 12,000 [*Paris*] feet, which amounting in the whole to 123,249,000 [*Paris*] feet, equal to 131,629,932 feet *English*, make 24,99 miles, 7 furlongs, 4 poles, 32 feet, *English* measure. And Mr. *Bolton*, in his Introduction, dated in November 1745, to the *System of Geography*, published in 1747, after considering the late discoveries and mensurations, computes the circuit to be 24,840 *English* miles.

"ference

“ference of a circle round the sun, seated in the midst of the
 “course, and that the sphere of the fixed stars, placed round
 “the same centre with the sun, is of such magnitude, that the
 “circle in which he supposeth the earth to be carried round
 “hath that proportion to the distance of the fixed stars which
 “the centre of a sphere hath to the superficies.” Which in-
 deed, being as *Archimedes* noteth (in a strict sense) impos-
 sible, “because the centre of a sphere having no magnitude,
 “it cannot be conceived to have any proportion to the su-
 “perficie of a sphere,” so he aptly expoundeth the sense of
Aristarchus to be this, namely, that “whereas we conceive the
 “earth to be the centre of the world; that proportion which
 “the earth hath to what we call the world, the same pro-
 “portion hath that sphere in which is the circle of the earth’s
 “motion to the sphere of the fixed stars.” This is the sense of
Archimedes given by Dr. *Wallis*, in the Preface to his edition
 of *Aristarchus’s* remains. And *Plutarch*, in his Dialogue on
 the face appearing in the moon’s orb, has the following re-
 mark on the hypothesis of *Aristarchus*, as the passage stands
 corrected by Mons. *Menage* [b]. “But,” said he, “do not
 “bring judgment of impiety upon us, as *Cleanthes* thought
 “the *Greeks* ought to accuse *Aristarchus* the *Samian* of im-
 “piety, as moving the altar of the world, because the man
 “attempted to account for the [celestial] appearances, sup-
 “posing the heaven to rest, but the earth to be moved in an
 “oblique circle, being, at the same time, also moved round
 “its own axis.”

“*Archimedes*,” according to *Macrobius* [i], “thought he had
 “found what number of stadia the moon is distant from the
 “surface of the earth, and *Mercury* from the moon, *Venus*
 “from *Mercury*, the sun from *Venus*, *Mars* from the sun,
 “*Jupiter* from *Mars*, *Saturn* from *Jupiter*: but all the space
 “from *Saturn’s* orb to the starry heaven he thought he had

[b] Observations on *D. Lactius*, lib. viii. 85. [i] In somnium *Scipionis*, lib. ii. c. 3.

Year of the
World.

“ measured by reason. Which dimension of *Archimedes* is how-
 “ ever rejected by the *Platonists*, as not keeping the double
 “ and triple intervals: and they established this belief, that the
 “ distance from the earth to the sun is double the distance
 “ from the earth to the moon, and from the earth to *Venus*
 “ is triple the distance from the earth to the sun; and that it
 “ is four times as much from the earth to the star of *Mercury*
 “ as from the earth to *Venus*, and nine times as much from
 “ the earth to *Mars* as from the earth to *Mercury*; and eight
 “ times as much from the earth to *Jupiter* as from the earth
 “ to *Mars*; and twenty-seven times as much from the earth
 “ to *Saturn's* orb as from the earth to *Jupiter*. *Porphry* hath
 “ inserted in his books this belief of the *Platonists*, by which
 “ he hath thrown some light on the obscurities of *Timæus*.”
 Hence it is plain that *Archimedes* and the *Platonists* placed the
 earth in the midst of the universe—*Archimedes*, in his treatise
 on the number of sand, addressed to king *Gelo* [*k*], observed
 to him that he well knew that others had undertaken to
 demonstrate the circumference of the earth to be about
 300,000 stadia.

3858.
158th Olymp.

HIPPARCHUS, a *Nicæan* or *Rhodian*, lived. He was a ma-
 thematician and astronomer. He added, as *Pliny* [*l*] informs
 us, near 25,000 stadia to the measure of the earth's circuit
 given by *Eratosthenes*.

Pliny, after mentioning the measure given by *Eratosthenes*,
 and *Hipparchus* writes thus of *DIONYSODORUS*, whose age is
 unknown ---“ Different credit [is to be given] to *Dionysodorus*;
 “ for I shall not conceal the greatest instance of *Greek* vanity.
 “ He was a *Melian*, famous for geometrical knowledge.
 “ He died an old man in his country. The funeral was
 “ attended by his relations, to whom the inheritance per-
 “ tained. They afterwards performing just rites [to him] are

[*k*] Son of the famous *Hiero* king of *Syracuse*, to whom *Archimedes* was allied by blood.
 [*l*] Lib. ii. c. 112.

“ said to have found in the sepulchre a letter written in the
 “ name of *Dionysodorus* to the living. That he had arrived
 “ from the tomb at the lower region, and that it was 42,000
 “ stadia thither. Nor were geometricians wanting, who in-
 “ terpreted that the letter signified that it was sent from the
 “ middle orb of the earth, whither downwards from the
 “ surface [*ab summo*] was the longest space, and that the same
 “ [was] the middle of the ball. From whence followed the
 “ computation by which they declared [it] to be in circuit
 “ 252,000 stadia.”

Year of the
 World.

S E C T. X.

CICERO was born, at *Arpinum*, a municipal town in
Italy. In his second book *De Natura Deorum*, he
 says: “ The whole earth is known to be placed in the centre
 “ of the universe [*in media mundi sede*] solid and globose, and
 “ every where conglobated within itself by gravitation of its
 “ parts [*nutibus suis*].”

3900
 104 before
 Christ's Nativ.

And in *The Dream of Scipio*, preserved by *Macrobius*, his
 sentiments of the mundane creation are given to this effect,
 in the person of *Scipio* — “ And now the earth appeared to
 “ me so small, that I repented of my command, in which I
 “ attained only to a point of it. Which beholding still more,
 “ *Africanus* said to me, how long will your mind be fixed on
 “ the ground? See you not into what temples you are come?
 “ All things are connected in nine orbs, or rather globes, one
 “ of which is celestial, the outmost, containing all the rest—
 “ In it are fixed the sempiternal courses of the stars that are
 “ rolled round. Within this are seven others, revolved by a
 “ motion contrary to that of the heaven. Of these *Saturn*
 “ possesseth one globe. The next is *Jupiter*; then *Mars*;
 “ then the sun, the prince and moderator of the other lights.
 “ His near attendants are *Venus* and *Mercury*; and in the
 F “ lowest

Year of the
World.

“lowest orb the moon is rolled, illumined by the solar rays---
“That which is the midst, and the ninth, is the earth, which
“is not moved, and is the lowest, and towards it all weights
“are born by their gravitation [*suo nutu*].”

And afterwards *Africanus* again speaking says--- “You see
“that the earth is inhabited in few and narrow places; and
“even in the inhabited parts, which appear but like spots,
“vast wildernesses are interjected; and that those who in-
“habit the earth are not only severed, so as nothing can pass
“from the one to the other; but stand partly oblique, partly
“averse, and partly adverse to you---And you see that the
“same earth is crowned and surrounded as it were with
“certain girdles, of which the two most distant from each
“other are rigid with frost; the middle and greatest is burnt
“with the sun’s heat. Two are habitable, whereof the
“southern, in which those who stand have their feet adverse
“to yours, is nothing to you; and this other lying under the
“north, which you inhabit, behold how small a part of it
“falleth to you: for all the earth inhabited by you, which is
“narrow at the tops, and wider in the sides, is a certain little
“island, surrounded with that sea which upon earth you call
“*Atlantic, Great, Ocean*; which notwithstanding so great a
“name you see how small it is.”

POSSIDONIUS the philosopher, mathematician, and familiar friend of *Pompey* and *Cicero*, was of *Alexandria*. According to his mensuration of the earth, as cited by *Strabo*, his works being lost, its ambit amounts to 180,000 stadia; as cited by *Cleomedes* and *Proclus*, to 240,000.

3989.
15 years be-
fore Christ.

The most excellent and illustrious GERMANICUS was born. From the introduction to his translation of a fragment of the phenomena of *Aratus*, and his comments, it appears that he supposed the world to be round, to be placed in the midst, and that there are *Antipodes*. This great man being for some time the ornament of the court of *Augustus*, as well as the delight of the *Roman* people, I think it is not improbable that
the

the earth's rotundity and central position, if not the existence of *Antipodes* also, were believed by the emperor and other men of learning then at *Rome*, especially considering what were the sentiments of *Cicero*, and that *Julius Cæsar* had not long before reformed the *Roman* calendar, with the assistance of *Sofigenes*, whom he brought out of *Egypt*, where the two first points were generally believed; and moreover that *Germanicus*, by his expressions, seems to join in the common persuasion, rather than to advance his own particular opinion.

Year of the
World.

The excellent STRABO, the prince of geographers, who was a native of *Amasia* in *Pontic Cappadocia*, finished his geography. In the first book he concurs with *Homer* in declaring the earth to be washed round with the ocean, and in the second book he says, “The earth with the sea is of a spheroidal form, having one and the same surface; for as to the eminencies they are small and imperceptible with respect to the earth's magnitude; so that it may be termed globose in the grosser sense of the word, though not as geometricians define a globe.”

Christian
Æra.
Year 19th.

POMPONIUS MELA lived. He was a native of *Spain*. In his tract entitled, *De Situ Orbis* [*m*], having described what is called the world and heaven, he says. “In the midst hereof is the earth, sublime, surrounded with the sea, and divided from east to west into two sides called hemispheres, distinguished by five zones. Heat infesteth the middle, cold the extremes; the remaining habitable parts have like seasons of the year, but not at the same time. The *Antichthonæ* inhabit one, we the other. The situation of theirs being unknown to us by reason of the burning heat of the interjacent parts.”

Year 42nd.

SENECA the philosopher, born at *Corduba*, an illustrious *Roman* colony in *Spain*, was put to death by the emperor *Nero*. In his *Natural Questions* [*n*], he says, “The earth is every

Year 66th.

[*m*] Lib. i. c. 1.

[*n*] Lib. iii.

Christian
Era.

“ where low ; yet the orb, of which the seas are part, is with
 “ them formed into a round body, and the whole unites into
 “ the equality of one ball ; but as the gradual declivities de-
 “ ceive him who views fields, so neither do we perceive [*intel-*
 “ *ligimus*] the convexity of the sea, and all that appears seems
 “ plain ; yet that is even with the land [*terris*].” After-
 “ wards [*o*], he explains himself more clearly, when speaking of
 the mountains he says, “ With regard to themselves they
 “ surpass and are surpassed ; yet nothing is so elevated but
 “ that in comparison to the whole the greatest bear no pro-
 “ portion ; otherwise we could not say the whole orb of the
 “ earth is a ball. The property of a ball is a certain round-
 “ ness with equality ; but then understand this equality to
 “ be such as you see in a playing ball, the seams and chinks
 “ in it prevent not its being accounted equal to itself in every
 “ part ; as therefore in the ball those intervals affect not its
 “ round form, so neither do the mountains in the whole orb
 “ of the earth, whose altitude is destroyed in a comparison
 “ with the whole world.”

Year 76th.

PLINY, who was a native of *Rome*, or *Verona*, died. In
 his natural history [*p*], treating of the form of the earth, he
 expresses himself thus. “ Of the earth we say certainly it is
 “ an orb, and acknowledge the globe to be included within
 “ the tops [of the mountains] for we do not say it hath the
 “ form of an absolute orb in such height of mountains and
 “ extent of plains ; but that its circuit, comprehending therein
 “ the heads of the lines [*q*], maketh the figure of an absolute
 “ orb.” Afterwards [*r*] he says : “ The earth in its whole
 “ globe is girded with the circumfluent sea. Nor is this to
 “ be investigated by arguments, but is already known by
 “ experiments.” To complete the ambit of the earth, he
 adds [*s*] 12,000 stadia to the measure of it given by *Eratof-*

[*o*] Lib. iv.

tops of the mountains. *Harduin.*

[*p*] Lib. ii. c. 64.

[*r*] C. 66.

[*q*] Drawn from the centre to the

[*s*] C. 113.

thenes, and makes it the ninety sixth part of the whole world, in the midst whereof he had before placed it [*t*].

Christian
Æra.

Year 130th.

CLAUDE PTOLEMY of *Alexandria*, the mathematician, lived. He was called by the Greeks *the most divine, wise, and admirable*. He held. “That the heaven is born round as a sphere
“---That the earth also is spheroidal to sense, respect being
“had to all its parts---That the earth is in the midst of the
“heaven---That it is as a point with respect to the heavenly
“bodies---That it hath not any transitive motion---That
“there are two distinct prime motions in the heaven. One
“of these motions, he says, is that by which all things are
“born from east to west, making its circuit ever in like
“manner, and with equal velocity, in circles parallel to each
“other, to wit, those described on the poles of this sphere
“which beareth all things regularly about; of which the
“greatest circle is called the equinoctial, because it alone is
“every where equally divided by the horizon, which is also a
“great circle, and the revolution of the sun according to it
“maketh every where equal day to sense. The other motion
“is that by which the spheres of the fixed stars, contrary to
“the aforementioned course, make certain revolutions round
“other poles, and not the same with those of the first circum-
“volution [*u*].”

S E C T. XI.

LACTANTIUS, who was an *African*, or an *Italian*, Year 320th or thereabout. composed his institutions. In the 3^d book, 23^d chapter, he expresses himself as follows: “As to those who think
“there are *Antipodes* opposite to our feet; speak they any
“thing? or is there any one so simple as to believe there are
“men whose feet are above their heads? or that there those
“things which lie with us hang inverse? that fruits and trees

[*t*] C. 13.

[*u*] *Constructio Mathematica*, lib. i.

“grow

Christian
Era.

“ grow tending downwards? that rain, snow, and hail fall
 “ upwards upon the land? and does any one admire that the
 “ penfile gardens are reckoned among the seven wonders,
 “ when the philosophers make both fields and seas, and cities
 “ and mountains penfile? We must also open the origin of
 “ this error, people being ever deceived in the same manner.
 “ For when they have taken up any thing false in the begin-
 “ ning, induced by the similitude of truth, they of necessity
 “ go on to believe its consequences; thus they fall into many
 “ ridiculous things, because things that are false have a neces-
 “ sary agreement with their like: when therefore they believe
 “ the first things they do not consider the nature of the con-
 “ sequences, but by all means defend them; whereas they
 “ ought to judge of the principles whether they be true or
 “ false by the consequences. What reason then produced the
 “ *Antipodes*? They saw the course of the stars passing into the
 “ west, the sun and the moon always setting in the same part,
 “ and always arising from the same. Therefore not discern-
 “ ing what machination tempered their course, nor how they
 “ returned back from the west to the east, and thinking the
 “ heaven to bend towards all parts, because its immense lati-
 “ tude causes it naturally to appear so, they thought the world
 “ was round like a ball, and from the motion of the stars ima-
 “ gined the heaven to be rolled round: thus the stars and sun
 “ when they set would be born to the east by the volubility of
 “ the world; wherefore they framed brazen orbs, as it were after
 “ the world’s figure, and engraved on them certain monstrous
 “ figures, which they called constellations. The consequence
 “ of this rotundity of the heaven was concluding the earth in
 “ the middle of it; and if so, then the earth also must be like
 “ a globe; for that could not be other than round that was
 “ held concluded by what was so. Now if the earth were
 “ round it must necessarily have the same face towards all
 “ parts of the heaven, that is, erect mountains, extend fields,
 “ and spread seas; and if so then the last followed, that there

“ is no part of the earth which is not inhabited by men and
 “ animals. Thus the rotundity of the heaven found out
 “ those pendulous *Antipodes*.”

Christian
 Æra.

St. AUGUSTINE lived. He was born at *Tagasta*, a small
 city of *Numidia*. In his work entitled, *De Civitate Dei* [w],
 he has the following passage: “ But what is fabled that there
 “ are *Antipodes*, that is, men in the contrary part of the
 “ earth, where the sun riseth when he sets to us, treading with
 “ their feet opposite to ours, is by no means credible, nor do
 “ they affirm they have learnt it from any historical know-
 “ ledge; but as it were conjecture it by ratiocination, because
 “ the earth is suspended within the convexity of the heaven,
 “ and the world hath the same place, both low and middle;
 “ and from this they imagine that other part of the earth which
 “ is beneath cannot be without men inhabiting it; not con-
 “ sidering that although the world be believed, or by reason-
 “ ing may be shewn to be of a conglobate and round figure,
 “ it is not however consequent that the earth is not in that
 “ part overwhelmed with waters. Moreover though it be
 “ not, it does not necessarily follow that men inhabit it, as the
 “ scripture by no means feigneth these things [*quando nullo*
 “ *modo scriptura ista mentitur*] which, by narration of past facts,
 “ merits faith, in that its predictions are completed. And it
 “ is too absurd to say, that some men passing the immense
 “ ocean failed to and arrived in that part; so as there also
 “ mankind should be propagated [*institueretur*] from that one
 “ first man.”

From 354
 to 430.

AURELIUS MACROBIUS, who, in the year 422, was consti-
 tuted prefect or chief officer of the sacred chamber [*præpositus*
sacri cubiculi] by an edict of *Honorius* and *Theodosius* [x], which
 makes honorable mention of him, wrote a commentary on
The Dream of Scipio, in order to illustrate and establish the
 opinions of *Cicero*, wherein [y] he takes notice, that the earth's

[w] Lib. xvi. c. 9.

tit. 8.

[x] Codex Theodosianus, lib. vi.

[y] Lib. ii. c. 6.

Christian
Æra.

ambit was 252,000 stadia.—In speaking of the order of the spheres [z], he gives such an account of the opinions of the *Egyptians* as supposes they held the earth to be placed in the midst.

S E C T. XII.

WE must now vary our manner of proceeding so far as to take a transitory view of some unpleasant scenes. Every one knows that the swarms of military adventurers which issued out of the northern hive [a], and came into the

[z] Lib. i. c. 19.

[a] In what numbers these invaders came may partly appear from the letter of the most excellent emperor *Flavius Claudius*, written to the Senate and *Roman* people, before the great battle fought near *Marcianopolis*, [a city built by *Trajan* on the western side of the *Euxine* sea, and so named in honor of his sister] preserved by *Trebellius Pollio*; and from his letter written after the battle to *Junius Brocchus*, who commanded in *Illyricum*.

“ Senatus P. Q. Rom. Claudius princeps. P. C. milites, audite quod verum est, cccxx millia barbarorum in Romanum solum armati venerunt: hæc si vicero, vos vicem reddite meritis: si non vicero, scitote me post Gallienum velle pugnare. Fatigata est tota resp. Pugnabimus post Valerianum, post Ingenium, post Regillianum, post Lollianum, post Posthumium, post Celsum, post mille alios qui contemptu Gallieni principis a rep. defecerunt. Non scuta, non spathæ, non pila jam super sunt. Gallias et Hispanias, vires reip. Tetricus tenet, et omnes sagittarios (quod pudet dicere) Zenobia possidet. Quicquid fecerimus fati grande est.”

“ To the Senate and *Roman* people *Claudius* the prince. Militant Confessors, hear the truth, 320,000 barbarians are come armed into the *Roman* territory: if I shall overcome them, render due thanks; if I shall not conquer, remember that I am to fight after *Gallienus*. The whole commonwealth is spent. We shall fight after *Valerianus*, after *Ingenius*, after *Regillianus*, after *Lollianus*, after *Posthumius*, after *Celsus*, after a thousand others, who, through contempt of the prince *Gallienus*, have revolted from the commonwealth. There are neither shields, swords, nor javelins left. *Tetricus* holdeth *Gaul* and *Spain*, the sinews of the commonwealth, and *Zenobia* (with shame I mention it) employs all the archers. Whatever we shall do is sufficiently great.”

“ *Claudius Brocchus*. Delevimus cccxx millia Gothorum, 11 millia navium miserimus. Tecta sunt flumina scutis: spathis et lanceolis omnia littora operiuntur. Campi ossibus latent tecti, nullum iter purum est, ingens carrago deserta est. Tantum mulierum cepimus, ut binas et ternas mulieres victor sibi miles possit adjungere.”

SECT. XII. ENGLISH COLONIES *Displayed.*

41

Christian
Era.

Roman territory at many different times preceding the reign of the emperor *Valens*, caused only temporary wars and calamities; but, by the conduct of this emperor, the care taken by his predecessors to secure the empire against these fierce invaders was rendered fruitless; for the *Huns* and *Alans* having with incredible force and fury fallen upon their neighbours the *Goths*, they, under their leader *Alavivus*, retreated from the storm, and, being come to the banks of the *Isther*, or lower part of the *Danube*, they sent ambassadors to *Valens*, humbly praying to be received into *Thrace*, promising to live quietly, and to supply the empire with auxiliary forces when requisite. The men of wisdom and sound policy at *Rome* were greatly alarmed upon finding that such vast multitudes of Barbarians, driven from their country by nations more fierce and barbarous than themselves, were hovering on the banks of the *Isther*, seeking to pass it, and take possession of an important part of the empire, and that a favorable reception was given by the emperor to this embassy.

375.

The magnanimity and noble maxims of the *Romans* had long been lost, together with their public virtue, and their constitution; and ambition, corruption, factions, and divisions, encreased and inflamed by delusive orations, with an insolent soldiery and traitorous leaders, had subverted the free state, leaving its members devoid of the principles of that vigorous and invariable policy which made their ancestors invincible; so that the accidental virtues of the best emperors could do no more than postpone the downfall of this great empire,

“*Claudius* to *Brocchus*. We have cut off 320,000 *Goths*. We have sunk 2000 vessels. The rivers are covered with shields, all the shores are covered with swords and spears. The fields lie hid being covered with bones, no path is free from them, a vast *carrago*” [*The carrago was a fence made of their carriages, which they used occasionally as a defence* of their rear in time of battle, or as a safeguard to their wives and children, whom they placed behind it, or to check the pursuit of the enemy in case of their flight. They were sometimes placed in an orbicular form, surrounding the whole army] “is deserted. We have taken so many women that the conquering foldier may take two or three to himself.”

G

whose

376.

whose continual declension still more and more threatened its final dissolution, without waiting long for excision by the foreign sword, which was accelerated by the measure now taken---For at the emperor's court this request of the *Goths* caused rather joy than fear, his ingenious flatterers extolling his good fortune, in that he should now from remote regions gain such an unexpected accession of military strength, as, added to his own, would render his armies invincible; and that the monies annually paid by the provinces for a military supply (who frequently chose to pay a certain sum instead of finding their quota of soldiers) would fill his coffers with treasure. Moved by these vain hopes the emperor granted the request of the *Goths*, and persons were dispatched with orders to convey them over the *Danube*; and such care was taken for their passage as if no one was to be left behind that might contribute to the overthrow of the *Roman* empire; and being put in troops into vessels, rafts, and hollowed trunks of trees, they passed over day and night in such vast multitudes, that it was found impossible to number them [*b*]; and thus *Ammianus Marcellinus* says the destruction of the *Roman* world was brought about [*c*].

[*b*] *Marcell.* l. xxxi. c. 4. Negotium lætitiæ fuit potius quam timori, eruditis adulatoribus in majus fortunam principis extollentibus: quod ex ultimis terris tot tirocinia trahens, ei nec opinanti offerret, ut collatis in unum suis et alienigenis viribus invictum haberet exercitum, et pro militari supplemento quod provinciæ annuum pendebatur, thesauris accederet aurum cumulus magnus. Hacque spe mittuntur diversi, qui cum vehiculis plebem transferant truculentam. Et navabatur opera diligens, ne qui Romanam rem eversurus derelineretur, vel quassatus morbo letali. Proinde, permissu imperatoris, transeundi Danubium copiam colendique adepti Thraciæ partes transfretabantur in dies et noctes, navibus satibusque, et cavatis

arborum alveis, agminatim impositi; atque per amnem longe omnium difficillimum, imbriumque crebritate tunc auctum, ob densitatem nimiam contractus aquarum nitentes quidam et natæ conati, hausti sunt plures. Ita turbido instantium studio orbis Romani perniciæ ducebatur. Illud sane neque obscurum est neque incertum, infaustos transvehendi barbaram plebem ministros, numerum ejus comprehendere calculo sæpe tentantes conquievissæ frustratos.

[*c*] This memorable passage happened when *Valens* the fifth time, and the younger *Valentinian* were consuls, in the last year of the 288th Olympiad, the 1128th year of *Rome*, and 28 years after the first division of the empire.

The impolitic admission of the *Goths* into the empire was a measure that became more dangerous by the manner of its execution. When their prayer was granted, as a proper precaution, it was among other things provided, that before their passage they should deliver up their arms; but when the tribunes of the legions and other commanders of the soldiers, appointed and sent over the river to conduct this affair, came among the Barbarians, instead of doing their duty, their principal care was to get for themselves the finest women, and to satisfy their lust and avarice; and the *Goths* gratifying them in these particulars, in return were suffered to pass over into the *Roman* territory with their arms concealed, and when there, *Zosimus* says, they forgot their suppliant prayers, and their oaths. This great evil daily encreasing was soon brought to an extremity by the improvidence, extortion and cruel oppression of *Lupicinus* and *Maximus*, the *Roman* generals who commanded in *Thrace*; for the *Goths*, before they were disposed of and dispersed, being in great want of food, upon their application for relief, such advantage was taken of their distress, that for their sustenance they were forced to give in exchange as many persons, without sparing [the sons] of their chiefs, for slaves, as were equal in number to all the dogs which the insatiability of these infamous generals could collect for this odious commerce [d]. There being a measure of patience, which human nature will not exceed, the *Goths*, exasperated by this and other base and cruel usage of the *Roman* governors, had recourse to arms, and, after some lesser encounters, *Lupicinus*, whose vile abuse of his power was the chief cause of their revolt, marched out of *Marcianopolis* with an army to subdue them; but they attacked him with such conduct and bravery that they cut off the greater part of his

[d] Cum traducti barbari victus inopiâ vexarentur, turpe commercium duces invilissimi cogitarunt: et quantas undique insatiabilitas colligere po-

tuit canes, pro singulis dederunt mancipiis, inter quæ [et filii] ducti sunt optimatum. *Am. Marcell.* lib. xxxi. c. 4. edit. Gronov. L. Bat. 1693.

army, with its commanders, and forced him to make a precipitate flight into the city. This victory gave them possession of *Roman* arms, which were of great service to them in their future hostilities: and now being joined by other *Gothic* nations they ravaged all the open country of *Thrace*, spreading desolation by fire and sword, and, laying aside their humanity, in the exercise of their horrid cruelties spared neither sex nor age. *Valens* was at *Antioch*, watching the king of *Persia's* motions, when the miseries of *Thrace* came to his knowledge. After considering what course to take, he dispatched *Victor*, master of the horse, to compose matters as well as he could with the *Persians*; and resolving to remove to *Constantinople* he sent his generals *Profluturus* and *Trajan* before him to carry on the war with the *Goths*, which was for some time waged, by these and other commanders, with various success; at length *Valens* commanding in person, while he lay with his army encamped near *Adrianople*, and not far from the enemy, received letters from *Gratian* his nephew and partner in the empire, who, having gained such a complete victory over an army of 40,000, or, as some say, 70,000 *Germans* that had passed over the *Rhine* upon the ice and entered *Gaul*, that not above 5000 of them escaped, and by other success restored quiet in those parts, was now upon his march to his uncle's assistance, and earnestly prayed him to wait a little for his coming up to partake of the dangers, and not rashly commit himself alone to a precipitate engagement. A council of war being thereupon called by *Valens*, *Sebastian* general of the foot, with some others, advised him to attack the enemy directly; but *Victor*, master of the horse, an able and cautious officer, with whom many agreed in opinion, advised him to wait for *Gratian* and the *Gallic* troops, by which accession of strength he would be able with greater ease to vanquish the Barbarians: but *Marcellinus* [e] says the dire destiny of the prince pre-

[e] Lib. xxxi. Vicit tamen funesta principis destinatio, et adulabilis quorundam sententia regiorum; qui ne penè jam partæ victoriæ (ut opinabantur) consors fieret Gratianus, properari cursu celeri suadebant.

vailed, and the flattering advice of certain great personages, who, lest *Gratian* should partake of the victory, nearly gained already, as they imagined, persuaded him to come to a battle without delay. Accordingly he broke up his camp and marched towards the enemy, whose leaders being solicitous to gain time, at least till their horse should come up, amused him with offers of peace, which answered their purpose; but proving otherwise fruitless, a battle ensued that began with unusual rage, and continued to be fought with equal bravery and the most obstinate resolution, or rather implacable fury, until the *Romans* were overpowered with numbers, and slain rather than conquered, of whom scarce a third part escaping, the *Roman* annals contain no account of so great a loss sustained in any battle, save that at *Cannæ*. When fortune declared in favor of the *Goths*, *Victor* and other officers did their utmost to save the emperor, and preparation was made for his escape; but when earnestly pressed to fly, and reserve himself for better times, and the good of the commonwealth, thinking it beneath his dignity to survive so great a loss, he rejected the proposal, and was slain by the Barbarians. An illustrious instance of the truth of the ancient proverb, which says there is no remedy for the bite of the sycophant.---And thus an irreparable breach was made in the *Roman* empire; for now nation after nation crossing the *Danube* and the *Rhine*, and victory succeeding victory, the northern conquerors, like an impetuous torrent, rushed into it, and with irresistible force passed on until they had reduced the western world to their obedience, and *Rome*, the proud mistress of it, was compelled to submit to the rude embraces of Barbarians [f].

Aug. 9, 378.

410.

The common principle of these illiterate and warlike nations, it is to be remembered, was plunder and new possessions, frequently accompanied with devastation, and such a de-

[f] *Alaric* king of the *Wisigoths*, on the 24th of August, A. C. 410, took the city by storm in the night time, which had not at any time before been wholly reduced by a foreign enemy.

Christian
Era.

struction of libraries, as if it was their business to make war upon learning, and wantonly waste those inestimable treasures of knowledge which the *Greeks* and *Romans* had with so great care and diligence collected and augmented. And the liberal arts, learning, and science continuing to decline with the empire, until they were in a great measure lost or obscured, and the remains of those excellent authors, whose works have done so much honor to human nature, which happily were preserved in these times of ravage and confusion, being neglected or undervalued, and the dark clouds of ignorance overspreading the most enlightened part of the globe, I apprehend that in these times there were not many persons who gave themselves much concern about the figure of the earth, and that the far greater part of those who thought of this matter, followed some favorite guide, whether intelligent or ignorant, without further consideration; and the earth's rotundity had not yet been ascertained by any circumnavigation.

S E C T. XIII.

BUT the northern nations were not the sole subverters of the *Roman* empire, after it was enfeebled by its corruptions, nor the sole destroyers of human learning; for, in the former part of the seventh century, there came from the east a people named *Saracens* by the *Greek* and *Latin* authors, to whom their wandring and temperate life, with gymnastic and martial exercise, gave strength and agility, and their religious principles fierceness and valour, being firmly persuaded that faith in their false prophet and his revelations warranted the use of their swords against all opponents, and gave them a good title to the best habitations in this world and the next. The rapid conquests of these religious heroes, all things considered, surpassed, I think, the noble feats of any of the preceding or succeeding disturbers and destroyers of the human race;

race; so that all the renowned heroes, whose glory is derived from rapine, slaughter, subversion, and devastation, and not from the exercise of wisdom and fortitude in founding or preserving a free state, in the defence of right and justice, or other felicitation of their fellow-creatures, might blush to see their boasted achievements, which have been followed with idle applauses, outdone by a few rambling *Arabs*, who quitting their former course of petty plunder, and leaving to others the care of their cattle; being encreased in their number by fugitives and other adventurers, advanced conquering city after city, and country after country, until they had subdued all *Syria* [g] and *Egypt*, with other parts of *Africa*, and the greater part of *Persia* to their obedience, doing this in ten years, or less, from *Abubeker*, the immediate successor of *Mahomet*, his sending forth, in the year of our Lord 633, the following summons to war:

633.

“ In the name of the most merciful God.

“ *Abdollah Athick Ebn Abi Kobápha* [b], to the rest of the
“ true believers health and happiness, and the mercy and
“ blessing of God be upon you. I praise the most high God,
“ and I pray for his prophet *Mahomet*. This is to acquaint
“ you, that I intend to send the true believers into *Syria* to
“ take it out of the hands of the infidels. And I would have
“ you know, that the fighting for religion is an act of obe-
“ dience to God.”

When these enthusiastic warriors sallied forth, *Abubeker*, after giving prudent and humane directions, respecting his troops, ordered his general *Yezid*, “ upon obtaining a victory,
“ to kill no little children, nor old people, nor women; to
“ destroy no palm-trees, nor burn any fields of corn, to cut

[g] At the battle of *Yermouk*, according to *Abu Obeidab's* letter to the caliph *Omar*, successor of *Abubeker*, the *Saracens* killed of the Christian army about 150,000, and took 40,000 prisoners.

Ockley's Hist. of the Saracens, vol. i. p. 209.

[b] These were the surnames of *Abubeker*. Id. *ibid.* p. 20.

“ down no fruit trees, nor do any mischief to cattle, only such
 “ as they should kill to eat ; and that when he should make
 “ any covenant or article, he should stand to it, and be as good
 “ as his word ;” in the course of their conquests they exercised
 less cruelty than some of the *Gothic* nations ; but they had
 little regard for learning ; for *Amrou* their general having in
 the year 640 [i], after fourteen months siege, taken *Alexan-*
dria, by command of the caliph *Omar*, destroyed its famous
 library, of which destruction Mr. *Ockley* [k] gives the follow-
 ing account :

“ The *Arabians* had as yet applied themselves to no manner
 “ of learning, nor the study of any thing but poetry in their own
 “ language, which they understood very well, after their way,
 “ and valued themselves upon, long before *Mahomet’s* time,
 “ being altogether ignorant of the sciences, and every language
 “ but their own. *Amrou* however, though no scholar, was a
 “ man of quick parts, and a good capacity, and one that,
 “ when his affairs would give him leave, was more delighted
 “ with the conversation of learned men, and rational and phi-
 “ losophical discourses, than men of his education commonly
 “ used to be [l]. There was at that time in *Alexandria*, one
 “ *John*, surnamed *The Grammarian* ; a man eminent for
 “ learning ; with whose conversation *Amrou* was very well
 “ pleased, and would often times take delight in hearing him
 “ discourse in several sciences, and ask him questions. This
 “ man, perceiving the great respect shewn him by *Amrou*, ven-
 “ tured one day to petition him for the books in the *Alexan-*
 “ *drian* library ; telling him, *That he perceived he had taken an*
 “ *account of all things which he thought valuable in the city,*
 “ *and sealed up all the repositories and treasuries, but had taken*
 “ *no notice of the books. That, if they would have been any way*

[i] This is the year assigned by Mr. *Ockley* for the taking of *Alexandria*, which, according to the chronology of *Marquardus Freyerus*, happened several years sooner. Dr. *Prideaux* places it

after, in the year 642.

[k] Hist. of the *Saracens*, vol. i. p. 312, 313.

[l] *Abu’lpkaragius*.

“ *useful to him, he would not have been so bold as to ask for them ;*
 “ *but since they were not, he desired he might have them. Amrou*
 “ *told him, That he had desired a thing which was altogether out*
 “ *of his power to grant ; and that he could by no means dispose of*
 “ *the books, without having first asked leave of the caliph : how-*
 “ *ever, he said, he would write, and see what might be done in it.*
 “ This he accordingly performed, and having given a due
 “ character of the abilities of this learned man, and acquainted
 “ him with his petition ; the *caliph* returned this answer, *What*
 “ *is contained in these books you mention, is either agreeable to*
 “ *what is written in the book of God (meaning the Alcoran) or*
 “ *it is not : If it be, then the Alcoran is sufficient without them :*
 “ *If otherwise, 'tis fit they should be destroyed. Amrou, in obe-*
 “ *dience to the caliph's command, distributed the books*
 “ *throughout all the city, amongst those that kept warm*
 “ *baths (of which there was at that time in Alexandria no*
 “ *fewer than four thousand [m]) to heat the baths with. And*
 “ *notwithstanding the great havock that must needs be made*
 “ *of them at this rate ; the number of books, which the dili-*
 “ *gence of former princes had collected, was so great, that it*
 “ *was six months before they were consumed. A loss never*
 “ *to be made up to the learned world.”*

S E C T. XIV.

BUT these sons of violence who came from several quarters were not the sole enemies of human knowledge and human rights ; for, in these times of ignorance, a tyranny more grievous in some respects than any of the numerous tyrannies that had preceeded it was advanced and established. Those had their several limitations in point of space and duration,

[m] The most learned *D'Herbelot*, in his *Bibliothèque Orientale*, says *Amrou* wrote to *Omar*, that there were in that city 4000 palaces, 4000 baths, 40,000

Jews who paid tribute, 400 squares, and 12,000 baccal, that is, sellers of herbs and fruits.

H

but

Christian
Era.

but this in its frame was universal and perpetual; the bodies and estates of men were only subject to those tyrannies, but this reduced their minds to an absolute submission, and consequently subjected the whole man with his possessions to those who exercised it. After saying this I need not explain myself by naming the papal tyranny. To found this tyranny the gospel of peace and good will to mankind, and the revelation of the truth, in order to their present and future happiness, whose divine author declared that "his kingdom was not of this world," was so perverted by glosses and corrupt additions, that its nature was changed, and, instead of being the means of human happiness, it was made subservient to the purpose of raising a boundless domination over all men, and all ranks and orders, laws and institutions made and appointed for their common good.

The first constitution in the *Roman Bullary* was made by St. *Leo the Great*. It is dated on the 11th of the Kalends of November, in the consulship of *Alipius*, which was in the year 447, in which year it was published. It is entitled, *De rebus ecclesiæ non alienandis*: That the estate of the church is not to be alienated. The provisions contained in it are suitable to its title; and the papal policy being comprehensive, uniform, and permanent, and having for its object power as well as possessions, this constitution may help us to understand by what means the ecclesiastic *Roman* empire was raised to such an astonishing greatness. To be ever acquiring without parting with any thing was plainly the way to command the whole, especially considering how numerous the means of acquisition were; for, to raise this empire, the ignorance and bigotry of the new converts the *Goths*, the misguided goodness of some, the follies of the weak and fears of the wicked, the claim of an infallible judgment in every point of faith, the boldest invasions of the prerogative of Almighty God, and the most daring pretensions to an absolute disposal of the mansions of future bliss, with every other motive that could affect the

SECT. XV. ENGLISH COLONIES *Displayed.*

the human mind, were used, made, and urged, with a continued vigilance that suffered no opportunity to escape; and, to complete the matter, by these delusions, and the powerful current of common error, wise men were carried away with fools.

The *Roman* pontifical power thus encreasing was strengthened and enlarged by the tyrant *Phocas*, one of the most wicked of the *Roman* emperors, who having been soothed by the great encomia bestowed on him and his government by the *Roman* pontif, *St. Gregory the Great*, and incensed by the conduct of *Cyriacus*, patriarch of *Constantinople*, upon the application of pope *Boniface* [n] the Third, in the year 606, granted that the Apostolic see of the blessed *Peter* the apostle, that is, the *Roman* church, should be the head of all the churches, because the *Constantinopolitan* church styled itself the first of all the churches. *Hic obtinuit apud Phocam principem, ut sedes apostolica B. Petri apostoli caput esset omnium ecclesiarum, id est, ecclesia Romana, quia ecclesia Constantinopolitana primam se omnium ecclesiarum scribebat*, are the words of the ancient writer of the life of *Boniface* the Third, preserved and published with the records of the ecclesiastical councils [o]. Henceforward it is notorious the power of the *Roman* pontif continued growing till it attained to its enormous height.

S E C T. XV.

WHAT opinion respecting the form or habitableness of the earth prevailed during any of these great revolutions in government, learning, and religion, or rather until the

[n] 604 March 13th *Gregory* died. one day, *Boniface* was created pope.
On the 1st of September following [o] *Sacrosancta Concilia Labbei et Sabinian* was created pope. 605 Feb. *Cassartii*, tom. v. col. 1615.—*Severinus*
27th he died, and the see being vacant *Binius*, who published an edition of the

Christian
Æra.

year 748, I believe, no where clearly appears. I take it for granted that the unconverted *Goths*, as well as the *Saracens*, had little or no regard to this matter; and considering the great reverence which the Christians had for the opinions of *Lactantius* and *Augustine*, and more especially the latter, together with the circumstances of the times, I am inclined to think that their opinions generally took place among such of them as considered this subject at all. I am sensible that in the beginning of the sixth century *Proclus* the mathematician lived. He was a native of *Lycia*, studied philosophy at *Athens*, and was a favorite of the emperor *Anastasius*. In his book of the sphere he said, “the superficies of the whole [earth]” “being spheroidal, is divided into five zones:” but he being a pagan who by his writings opposed the Christians with great bitterness, his sentiments in this particular were probably little attended to by those who happened to hear of them; and authors having observed that about these times, for the space of several centuries, the intercourse, that had subsisted between the inhabitants of these parts of the world, was so far interrupted by frequent wars and revolutions, that men forbore to pass from country to country, as usual, for the sake of commerce, I conclude the philosophical or mathematical notions of *Proclus* did not then make their way far westward — The narrowness and severity of sentiment, which in these times took place respecting subjects of this kind in the minds of men otherwise well informed, may partly appear from the words of the emperor *Justinian*, who was an ecclesiastical writer as well as great lawgiver, contained in a work of his, written in the year 553, which bears the title of, *A discourse of our most pious king Justinian, sent to Mena, the most holy and most blessed archbishop and patriarch of the happy city, against impious Origen and his profane opinions*, to wit, “Moreover he

councils, in his notes on this passage, labours to prove, contrary in my opinion to the plain sense of the words, that the edict of *Phocas* conferred no-

thing on the *Roman* church, his sentence only declaring that the title of *œcumenic* belonged to the *Roman* pontif alone by Divine right.

“supposeth

“supposeth there have been and are divers worlds both past
“and future. Who is there so stupid that hearing these
“things hath not an abhorrence of such excessive impiety?
“Who may not curse mad *Origen* for having devised and
“committed to writing such blasphemies against God? The
“which, as interdicted to all Christians, and having manifest
“conviction of impiety, we have thought unworthy of a
“refutation [p].”

In the year 748 *VIRGIL*, a presbyter, who was of a noble family in *Ireland*, after having spent some time at the court of *Pepin*, and from thence passed into *Germany*, while there, fell under the great displeasure of pope *Zachary*, for holding, as had been signified to him by letter from archbishop *Boniface* [q], the sphericity of the earth, and the existence of *Antipodes*, enlightened by the sun and moon; whereupon the pope, by his letter in answer to the archbishop, gave the following directions concerning him: *De perversa autem et iniqua doctrina ejus, qui contra Deum et animam suam locutus est, si clarificatum fuerit ita eum confiteri, quod alius mundus et alii homines sub terra sint, seu sol et luna, hunc, habito consilio, ab ecclesia pelle, sacerdotii honore privatum. Attamen et nos scribentes præfato duci* [OTILONI duci BAIOARIORUM] *evocatorias prænominate VIRGILIO mittimus litteras, ut nobis præsentatus, et subtili indagatione requisitus, si erroneus fuerit inventus, canonicis sanctionibus condemnatur* [r]; that is, “But as to his perverse and in-
“quitous doctrine, who hath spoken against God and his own
“soul; if it shall appear that he hath so confessed, that there
“is another world and other men under the earth, or sun and

[p] Sac. sancta Concilia *Labbei et Cossartii*, tom. v. col. 639, 640.

[q] *Boniface*, a native of *England*, was constituted by *Gregory the Third*, archbishop and vicar over the churches in *Germany*; afterwards the same pope admonished the bishops in *Bavaria* and *Alemania* to regard *Boniface* as his vicerent. In 745, he obtained the see of

Mentz. In 748, he was confirmed in it by pope *Zachary*, who declared *Mentz* to be an established metropolis, and greatly enlarged its jurisdiction. *Mascou's Hist. of the Ancient Germans*, B. xvi. § 18 and 27.

[r] Sac. sancta Concil. *Labbei et Cossartii*, tom. vi. col. 1521.

“ moon, a council being held, drive him from the church,
 “ being deprived the honor of priesthood. However, we also
 “ writing to the aforesaid duke [*Otilo*, duke of *Bavaria*] send
 “ evocatory letters to the aforementioned *Virgil*, that being
 “ presented to us and examined by subtle indagation, if he
 “ shall be found erroneous he may be condemned by cano-
 “ nical sanctions [s].”

After his Holiness had thus declared the belief of *Antipodes* to be heretical, it is needless to set forth how dangerous it was for any man subject to the papal power to profess it; and the voluntary, or necessary acquiescence of christians in the pope's determination, with that state of barbarism which prevailed in *Europe*, will probably account for the general silence respecting this point that continued to take place for so long a time after pope *Zachary's* making the aforesaid declaration. It appears clearly, I apprehend, that *Ptolemy* held the learned world in bondage to his errors respecting the position and stability of the earth, and the motions of the celestial bodies, for the space of 1400 years, or upwards, that is, from his

[s] How his holiness, according to his own creed, disposed of the sun and moon when they appeared to set in the west, until they came again into the east, I cannot comprehend, unless he had adopted the strange system contained in the topography generally ascribed to *Cosmas Indopleustes*, a monk who lived in the former part of the sixth century, wherein it is supposed “ that
 “ neither the heaven nor earth is spheri-
 “ cal — that the heaven is an arched
 “ roof, and the earth an extended plain
 “ longer than wide — that the extreme
 “ parts of the heaven are agglutinated
 “ to the extreme parts of the earth —
 “ that all the stars are moved, angels
 “ administering to them in the motion
 “ — that the sun hath the magnitude
 “ of two climates, with other absurdities.” This account of this system

is given by *Photius*, who lived in the ninth century, in the 36th code of his *Bibliothèque*; who likewise says, that
 “ the author inserts in his work certain
 “ historical matters that are incredible;
 “ wherefore he is to be esteemed a fa-
 “ bulous rather than a true writer.” This author accounts for the revolutions of the heavenly bodies by supposing them to pass round a vast mountain of a conic form, placed to the north; and for the length and shortness of the days by the sun's passing round different parts of it. This topography, as it is called, being in few hands, *Fabricius*, in the second volume of his *Bibliotheca Græca*, has given a figure representing the whole system, conformable to the sentiments of the author, and of his master *Patricius* the mathematician.

time to the publication of the system of *Copernicus*. The extent and duration of the co-operations of *Lactantius*, *Augustine*, pope *Zachary*, and his successors, who, by their opinions, authority, and influence, propagated and increased the errors of *Ptolemy*, I am not able to ascertain; but think it probable that the disbelief of the existence of *Antipodes* prevailed in Christendom for 1100 years at least, that is, from the time of *Augustine* till the first circumnavigation of the earth was made. The belief that the earth is round not having been pronounced heretical, although pope *Zachary's* declaration looked that way, this opinion seems to have been held by many persons in times when the being of *Antipodes* was either disbelieved or little thought of -- In one of the latter ages of obscurity a treatise of cosmography, entitled, *Ymago Mundi*, *The image of the world*, was written. The author in his last book inserts the series of all the times of the transactions in the world from *Adam* to the German emperor *Conrade*, who succeeded *Lotharius*, and died in the year 1153, inclusive; whence I infer that he wrote not long after that emperor's death. It begins in the form of a dialogue, wherein a Christian addressing himself to a certain monk, named *Honorius*, on behalf of himself and many others, "requests
 " him to impart his knowledge to them, and describe the
 " position of the orb [meaning the universe] as in a picture;
 " because it seemed miserable to them daily to behold the
 " things made for them, and with the brute beasts to be en-
 " tirely ignorant what they were;" wherefore, in compliance with this request, and "for the instruction of many unpro-
 " vided with a plenty of books, he published this book,
 " calling it the Image of the World, because in it the dis-
 " position of the whole universe might be viewed as in a glass;
 " and in which also he might leave to posterity a token of his
 " friendship; for he put nothing in it but what the tradition
 " of the ancients commended." In his chapter of the form of the earth he says that "it is round"—that "the circuit of
 " it

Christian
Æra.

“ it is measured 180,000 stadia, which is computed 12,052 miles”---that it is furrounded with the ocean as with a “ border.” In the next chapter he says, “ the earth is distinguished into five zones, that is, into five circles, of which “ the two outward are uninhabitable through cold, the middle “ is uninhabitable through heat, from which the sun never recedeth; to those he never accedeth. The two middle are “ habitable, being tempered on the one side with heat, on the “ other with cold.”—The migrations of philosophy that succeeded the aforementioned, and other subsequent revolutions, served to enlarge the credit of *Ptolemy*; for the *Saracens* after making their great conquests became inclined to learning, and *Bullialdus* [*t*] says, “ their princes and caliphs took “ care to have a great number of *Greek* books in all sciences “ and arts rendered into *Arabic*; and that in the year of Christ “ 827, of the hegira 212, the mathematical syntax of *Ptolemy*, “ by order of *Maimon* king of the *Saracens* at *Babylon* was “ rendered into *Arabic*; whereupon in a short time there “ arose among the *Arabs* great and famous philosophers and “ astronomers.”

712.

In or about the year 712, the *Saracens*, having extended their conquests in *Africa* from *Egypt* to the *Atlantic* ocean, passed into *Spain*, being invited by count *Julian*, whose daughter king *Rhoderic* had ravished. To excite *Muza*, who under *Ulit Miramamolin* [*u*] governed *Africa*, to make this invasion, he observed to him that the time was come for the *Saracens* to conquer *Spain*, whence marching on with their victorious arms all *Europe* would fall under their subjection; that *Spain* was in such a state that dispatch would give certain success to the enterprise, and that he did not doubt his being able, with his associates and their followers, when assisted by a few troops, which would be admitted with ease, as he commanded the country lying on each side the strait [*w*], to try

[*t*] In prolegom. ad *Astron. Philolaicam*. notes supreme empire.

[*w*] He commanded the most southern part of *Spain*, including the city the

the strength of *Rhoderic*, and overthrow the kingdom. Count *Julian* having great talents for dissimulation as well as business, while carrying on his deep design of destroying his king, and subjecting his country to an infidel and foreign enemy, continued to be the king's chief favorite, so that by his advice the king sent his forces into *Africa* and *Gaul* for the better defence of the inland frontiers of his kingdom, leaving the heart of it without proper security, and thereby facilitating the count's traitorous purpose. Upon the arrival of the *Saracens* count *Julian* having joined them, after divers less encounters, wherein they prevailed over the *Goths*, in 713, a general battle was fought, in which the *Saracens* obtained a complete victory; whereupon they ravaged *Andaluzia* and *Lusitania*, and took the city of *Seville*, with other places of less note; and, in 714, the *Saracens* being strengthened by fresh forces from *Africa*, and king *Rhoderic* having made the best preparation for the defence of his kingdom, the two armies approaching, after various skirmishes on seven successive days, on the eighth a great battle ensued, in which the *Saracens* were commanded by *Tariff*, and the *Goths* by *Rhoderic* their king, which being fought with equal bravery continued a long time doubtful; at last the *Saracens* began to give ground, when archbishop *Oppas* [x], having hitherto dissembled his perfidy, according to his horrid agreement, with his body of men deserted the Christian army, and went over to the enemy, and joining count *Julian*, who led a strong body of *Goths*, they attacked the king's army on that side which the archbishop's desertion had laid open, whereby they gave victory to the *Saracens*, attended with so great a carnage that the number of the slain

713.

714.

Heraclea, now named *Gibraltar*, and the remains of the *Gothic* dominion in *Africa*.

[x] *Oppas* was the brother, or, as some say, son, of king *Witiza*, the immediate predecessor of *Rhoderic*, whose sons were set aside to advance *Rhoderic*

to the throne. He was first promoted to the archiepiscopal see of *Seville*, and translated thence to that of *Toledo*, to be held jointly with *Sinderodes* the rightful archbishop, who consented to it through fear of *Witiza*.

Christian
Era.

could not be taken. This one battle, *Mariana* [y] says, “took away all the ornaments of *Spain*; there the name of “the *Goths* perished, with their warlike virtue, their fame of “past actions, and hopes of future glory, and that empire “which had stood upwards of 300 years was compressed by a “fierce and cruel nation.” *Tarapha*, in his history of the origin and achievements of the kings of *Spain*, says that the *Saracens* in thirty months conquered all the country lying between the extended sea coast and the *Pyrenees*, excepting *Cantabria* and *Asturias* [z].

The *Saracens* being thus settled in *Spain* when learning was cultivated by their countrymen in the east, by means of the continued intercourse between them, astronomy and the peripatetic philosophy, with other parts of learning, were introduced into *Spain*, and the western *Europeans* afterwards by their communication with the *Saracens* received from them the knowledge of astronomy, “of which (*Bullialdus* says) “there was scarce any mention among us, who wallowed in “the mire of barbarism;” and about the year 1230, by order of *Frederic* the Second, emperor of *Germany*, *Ptolemy’s* mathematical syntax was translated from *Arabic* into *Latin*. The *Ptolemean* tables were then become erroneous; wherefore *Alphonfus*, king of *Castile* and *Leon*, surnamed the *Wise*, who began to reign in the year 1252, having convoked the *Jews* and *Arab Moors* most skilled in astronomy and other mathematical knowledge, ordered and procured those tables to be formed called from him *Alphonfine*, expending on this work 40,000 ducats. Astronomy being thus received by the *Europeans*, and supported by royal favour, many were excited to cultivate it; nevertheless *Ptolemy’s* system of the mundane

[y] Lib. vi. c. 23.

[z] He adds, that in the various battles which in two years were fought in *Spain*, about 700,000 men were said to have been slain on both sides. Although this number is so large, the

bishop of *Palenxa*, in his *Spanish* history, part II. chap. 37. cites *Lucas Tudensis*, that is, *Lucas* of *Tude*, now *Tuy*, relating that a greater number of the *Saracens* only were killed.

creation still held its credit. He was doubtless a genius, who with an exuberant imagination and fertile invention had learning, knowledge and great application; but proceeding upon a wrong principle his talents were employed in completing and establishing a false system; yet his reasons were so specious, and his devices seemed so ingenious and probable, that, although some few were dissatisfied with it, no professed adversary appeared in the field of fame against him, of which, without having any title founded in truth and nature, he held the possession until the system of *Philolaus*, and other *Pythagoreans*, and of *Aristarchus* was restored by *Copernicus*, by whom, *Bullialdus* [a] says, “the trifles of the *Ptolemaic* “hypotheses, and the involutions of multiplied circles were “taken away, and the minds of men reduced to a physical “simplicity.”

And with respect to the sovereigns of the pontifical empire, when it is considered that their subjects were trained up from their infancy in a system of prejudices devised for the support of it, including the most resigned credence, passive obedience and firm allegiance to it, with active resistance of all its opponents---that the two volumes of reason and revelation were by these infallible interpreters expounded and controlled at their pleasure---that the forces of this *divine* empire, spread over all its parts, composed of regulars and seculars, the latter being drawn from their first laudable service, exceeded in number as well as vigilance those of all the civil governments in christendom [b], and were kept under exact discipline, and in constant pay of the princes whom they overruled and the people whom they enslaved---that by these means the *Roman* pontiffs were enabled to establish and enforce their decrees and declarations, howsoever repugnant to sense or reason, truth or justice, or to the rights of princes or subjects, and---that all

[a] In prolegom. ad *Astronomiam Philolaicam* included) have been since computed, how justly I cannot say, to amount to

[b] The regulars alone (all the corps two millions.

Christian
Era.

the kingdoms and commonwealths, though each in its proper nature was a compact politic body of men, united for defence against external violence or intrusion, and for the preservation of order, peace and justice among its members, holding its dominion under God alone, by this accumulated power were rent asunder, and brought under subjection to the dominant pontifical state; these sovereigns having thus obtained so great power and influence over the minds of men, and their nearest and most important concerns, it cannot, I think, be difficult to conceive that they should be able to regulate at their pleasure the common belief respecting the other hemisphere and its inhabitants, and to prevent the advancement of any opinion declared heretical touching them.

S E C T. XVI.

Magellanes.

1519.

NEVERTHELESS at length Time, the friend of Truth, proved beyond all power of contradiction that the earth was round, and the other hemisphere inhabited, and enlightened by the sun and moon; for in the year 1519, *Fernando Magellanes*, a native of *Portugal*, who had distinguished himself by his great bravery and advancement of his prince's service in *Asia* and *Africa*, being disgusted by unfavorable treatment, abjured his faith to his king and country, erroneously supposing that he could thereby discharge himself from the duties of his birth, and going into *Spain* offered his service to *Charles* the Fifth; and it having been some years before agreed between *Portugal* and *Spain* that the former should have the eastern half of the world, and the latter the western half for their navigation, and that the *Spaniards* should not make use of any passage discovered by the *Portuguese*, he, supposing the earth to be globose, asserted that the *Molucca* islands lay within the *Spanish* division, and proposed the

Charles 5th.

the discovery of a new way thither, by proceeding in a contrary course to that of the *Portugals*. His proposal being accepted, and five ships for the execution of the enterprize prepared and put under his command, on the 20th of September, he departed from *Barameda*, at the mouth of the *Guadalquivir*.

*Voyage of the Victory
round the globe.*

In the course of the voyage he lost his life; one of the ships, named the *Victory*, compassed the globe, the others being lost, or otherways prevented, and on the 6th of September 1522, arrived at the haven from whence she departed, laden with cloves and other spices, they having to their great surprise, though in the nature of the case it could not be otherwise, lost one day by their circumnavigation. Eighteen persons only returned in the ship, who being brought before the emperor agreed in their accounts of the voyage; and the emperor's secretary having with all diligence examined the captain's relation, conferred with every mariner who returned with him, and again found their narrations to be consistent, wrote a history of the voyage, which was published. *Adrian* the Sixth was pope when the *Victory* returned, being created on the 9th of January in the year 1521. He had been preceptor to the emperor, and was president of his council for *Indian* affairs appertaining to the crown of *Spain* when charge was given to *Magellancz* to search out the *Molucca* islands; and *Peter Martyr* a *Milanese*, who was protonotary apostolical, and a member of that council; soon after the *Victory's* arrival sent his holiness an account of it, and of her having furrounded the earth, which now makes part of the fifth decad of his history of the discovery of the *New World*. And *Anthony Pigafetta*, a native of *Vicenza* in *Italy*, who proceeded on this voyage, and returned in the *Victory*, and was afterwards made a knight of *Rhodes*, likewise wrote a history of it. The first of these authors, speaking of this navigation, said it was the most marvelous thing that ever was done by man upon the earth since the first creation of the world, and never found before or known, or attempted by any other; and *Peter*

1522

Peter Martyr.

Anthony Pigafetta.

Martyr,

Christian
Æra.

Martyr, who was called the *Pliny* of his age, in his discourse, termed it a strange and incredible compassing of the world. And in a conference afterwards had between the learned *Butrigarius* and *Fracastorius*, the former observed how much the world was obliged to the *Portuguese*, rehearsing their great exploits in *India*, what lands and islands they had discovered, and how by their navigations they had made the whole world to hang in the air.

Truth is ever attended with a happy coincidence of all its parts, and the rotundity of the earth being thus ascertained evidently shewed that it was capable of diurnal and annual motion, with which the other supposed forms were wholly inconsistent or less suitable; and the other hemisphere being at the same time proved to be inhabited, those who had held the contrary opinions, together with its central position and stability, had a new motive, the conviction of their past error with respect to the former, to induce them to consider with candor the reasons offered against the latter.

COPERNICUS, who was a native of *Thorn*, and a canon of the cathedral church of *Worms*, at the time of this circumnavigation was labouring to restore and perfect the true system of the mundane creation. In 1507 he began his work, entitled, *Of the revolutions of the celestial orbs*, containing this celebrated system, That the sun is immoveable in the midst, governing the motions of the planets which he enlightens, being placed round him in the following order. Nearest to the sun he placeth *Mercury*; then *Venus*; then the *earth*, with the *moon*; next *Mars*; then *Jupiter*; and lastly *Saturn*; and round the planetary region he placeth the sphere of the fixed stars, immoveable as the sun is. In 1530 he had gone thorough his work, and having afterwards from time to time made such additions and alterations as further consideration occasioned, when completed, the manuscript, with a preface to pope *Paul* the Third, was delivered to *Gysius*; he sent it into *Saxony* to *Rheticus*, who caused it to be printed at *Nuremburgh*,
under

under the care of *Schoner*, *Osiander*, and others. *Osiander* was not only an inspector of the publication, but added a short preface, the design of which was to excuse *Copernicus*, who had held the motion of the earth not only for an hypothesis, but also for a true placit, by supposing that he had assumed this motion not for a principle, but for a mere hypothesis, thereby to soften the matter for the sake of those who might otherwise be offended. When the edition was completed *Rheticus* sent a copy to *Copernicus*, who having been seized with the palsy, his memory and understanding were debilitated when he received the book, which came to his hands but a few hours before his death, on the 24th of May 1543, he being then in the 71st year of his age.

S E C T. XVII.

THE reformation at this time taking place, and learning reviving, the greater freedom of enquiry and more general knowledge which ensued, together with the novelty and nature of the subject, caused of course a particular attention to be given to the system of *Copernicus*. Many powerful adversaries opposed it with vehemence, as repugnant to all true faith and philosophy; yet able advocates were not wanting for its proper support and plenary defence against all objections injudiciously drawn from these sources. The controversy encreasing the court of *Rome* interposed, endeavouring to silence by power the arguments offered in behalf of it.

Michael Mæstlin, who was some time professor of mathematics at *Heidelberg*, having spent his younger years in *Italy*, while there made a public oration in the *Lyceum* in defence of the *Copernican* system. *Galilæo*, who had before strenuously held that of *Ptolemy*, being one of his auditors, upon considering his arguments, was so fully convinced by them, that quitting his former opinion he embraced the system of *Copernicus*;

Christian
Era.

nicus; and being chief mathematician to the duke of *Tuscany*, he endeavoured by his lectures, as well as by his correspondence with mathematicians in *Germany*, to advance and establish this system.

1615.

Paul Anthony Foscarini, a *Carmelite* friar, published at *Naples* an epistle in *Italian* to *Sebastian Fanton* general of his order, dated the 6th of *January* in that year, entitled [*c*], “Of the
“opinion of the *Pythagoreans* and of *Copernicus*, of the mo-
“bility of the earth and stability of the sun, and of the new
“system or constitution of the world; in which the authorities
“of sacred scripture, and the theological propositions com-
“monly brought against this opinion are reconciled with it.”

Same year.

Galilæo was cited before the holy office of the inquisition at *Rome*, for holding as true a false doctrine, asserting the sun’s stability and the motion of the earth. And,

1616.

Feb. 25.

It was decreed in the holy congregation, held before pope *Paul* the Fifth, that cardinal *Bellarmino* should enjoin *Galilæo* to recede from this false doctrine, and that upon his refusal he should be charged by the commissary of the holy office wholly to renounce it; to which if he should not submit, he was to be cast into prison. On the next day, in presence of the cardinal who admonished him, he was enjoined by the commissary to desist entirely from this opinion, and upon promising obedience he was dismissed.

1615.

By decree of the holy congregation of the Index the *Pythagoric* doctrine, which *Nicholas Copernicus* on the revolutions of the celestial orbs, and *Didacus Astunica* upon *Job*, taught, and was by many received, as might be seen by the epistle of *Foscarini* [aforementioned] was declared false and adverse to sacred scripture; the books of *Copernicus* and *Astunica* were suspended until corrected; but *Foscarini*’s epistle was altogether prohibited and condemned, and all other like books

[*c*] Lettera del Rev. Padre Maestro *Sole*; et Il nuovo Pittagorico Sistema del
Paolo Antonio Foscarini Carmelitano, sopra Mondo, in Neapoli per Lazzaro Scoriggio
l’opinione de’ Pittagorici, e del Copernico, 1615.
della mobilità della Terra, e stabilità del

were thereby prohibited, as appears by the decree published with other decrees of like nature, and the *Tridentine Index*, at *Rome* in 1664, in the following words:

Christian
Aim.

Decretum XIV.

Sacrae Congregationis Indicis.

“CUM ab aliquo tempore
“citra, prodierint in lu-
“cem inter alios nonnulli li-
“bri, varias hærefes atque er-
“rores continentes, ideo Sacra
“congregatio Illustriss. S. R.
“E. Cardinalium ad Indicem
“deputatorum [a], ne ex eo-
“rum lectione graviora in dies
“damna in tota republica
“Christiana oriantur, eos om-
“nino damnandos, atque pro-
“hibendos esse voluit; sicuti
“præsenti decreto penitus
“damnat et prohibet ubicun-
“que et quovis idiomate im-
“pressos aut imprimendos.
“Mandans ut nullus dein-

Decree XIV.

*Of the Sacred Congregation of
the Index.*

“WHEREAS for sometime
“past there have come
“forth among others some
“books containing various he-
“refies and errors, therefore the
“Sacred Congregation of the
“most illustrious Cardinals of
“the Holy Roman church
“deputed for the Index [a],
“left by the reading of them
“more grievous damages dai-
“ly arise in the whole Christi-
“an commonwealth, hath
“willed that they be ut-
“terly condemned and prohi-
“bited; as by the present de-
“cree it entirely condemn-
“eth and prohibiteth them,
“wheresoever and in what
“language soever imprinted,
“or to be imprinted. Com-
“manding that no one hence-

[a] In Decreto primo ad hunc mo-
dum indigitantur, scilicet S. R. E. Presb.
Cardinales, à S. D. N. [papa nomi-
natim commemorato] Sanctaque Sede
Apostolica super librorum permissione,
prohibitione, expurgatione et impres-
sione in universa republica Christiana
specialiter deputati.

[a] In the first Decree they are en-
titled, Presbyters Cardinals of the holy
Roman church, specially deputed by
our holy Lord [here naming the pope]
and the holy See Apostolical, for the
permission, prohibition, expurgation,
and impression of books in the uni-
versal Christian commonwealth.

Christian
Æra.

“ ceps, cujuscunque gradus et
“ conditionis sub pœnis in Sa-
“ cro Concilio Tridentino, et
“ in Indice librorum prohibi-
“ torum contentis eos audeat
“ imprimere, aut imprimi cu-
“ rare, vel quomodocunque
“ apud se detinere, aut legere.
“ Et sub iisdem pœnis qui-
“ cunque nunc illos habent
“ vel habuerint in futurum,
“ locorum Ordinariis, seu In-
“ quisitoribus, statim a præ-
“ sentis decreti notitia exhi-
“ bere teneantur. Libri au-
“ tem sunt infra scripti vide-
“ licet [Quorundam librorum
“ tituli hîc inseruntur].”

“ Et quia etiam ad noti-
“ tiam præfatæ Sacræ Congre-
“ gationis pervenit falsam il-
“ lam doctrinam Pythagori-
“ cam, divinæque Scripturæ
“ omnino adversantem, de mo-
“ bilitate terræ, et immobili-
“ tate solis, quam Nicolaus
“ Copernicus de revolutioni-
“ bus orbium cælestium, et
“ Didacus Astunica in Job
“ etiam docent, jam divulgari,
“ et a multis recipi, sicuti vi-

“ forth of whatsoever degree
“ and condition under the
“ penalties in the Sacred Coun-
“ cil of Trent, and in the In-
“ dex of books prohibited,
“ contained, presume to im-
“ print, or cause to be imprint-
“ ed, or in any wise keep by
“ him or read them. And
“ under the same penalties
“ whosoever now have, or
“ hereafter shall have, them,
“ are held to give them to the
“ Ordinaries of the places, or
“ Inquisitors, immediately on
“ notice of the present decree.
“ The books are the under-
“ written, to wit [Here the
“ titles of certain books are in-
“ serted].”

“ And because it hath also
“ come to the knowledge of
“ the aforesaid Sacred Congre-
“ gation that that false Pytha-
“ goric doctrine, and altoge-
“ ther adverse to divine Scrip-
“ ture touching the mobility
“ of the earth, and immobility
“ of the sun, which Nicholas
“ Copernicus on the revolu-
“ tions of the celestial orbs,
“ and also Didacus Astunica
“ upon Job, teach, is already
“ divulged, and by many re-
“ ceived, as may be seen by a
“ dere

“ dere est ex quadam episto-
 “ la impressa cujusdam patris
 “ Carmelitæ, cui titulus; *Let-*
 “ *tera del Rev. Padre Maestro*
 “ *Paolo Antonio Foscarini Car-*
 “ *melitano sopra l'opinione de*
 “ *Pittagorici, e del Copernico,*
 “ *della mobilita della Terra, e*
 “ *stabilità del sole; et il nuo-*
 “ *vo Pittagorico sistema del*
 “ *mondo, in Napoli per Laz-*
 “ *zaro Scoriggio 1615, in qua*
 “ dictus pater ostendere cona-
 “ tur, præfatam doctrinam de
 “ immobilitate solis in centro
 “ mundi, et mobilitate terræ,
 “ consonam esse veritati, et non
 “ adversari Sacræ Scripturæ:
 “ ideo ne ulterius hujusmodi
 “ opinio in perniciem Catho-
 “ licæ veritatis serpat, censuit
 “ dictos Nicolaum Coperni-
 “ cum de revolutionibus or-
 “ bium, et Didacum Astunica
 “ in Job suspendendos esse do-
 “ nec corrigantur. Librum
 “ verò patris Pauli Antonii
 “ Foscarini Carmelitæ omnino
 “ prohibendum atque dam-
 “ nandum, aliosque omnes
 “ libros pariter idem docentes,

“ certain printed epistle of a
 “ certain Carmelite father, en-
 “ titled, *A letter of the Rev.*
 “ *Father Master Paul Anthony*
 “ *Foscarini, a Carmelite, upon*
 “ *the opinion of the Pythago-*
 “ *reans, and of Copernicus, of*
 “ *the mobility of the earth, and*
 “ *stability of the sun: and the*
 “ *new Pythagoric system of the*
 “ *world, in Naples by Lazarus*
 “ *Scoriggio 1615, in which*
 “ the said father endeavoreth
 “ to shew that the aforesaid
 “ doctrine of the immobility
 “ of the sun in the centre of
 “ the world, and the mobility
 “ of the earth is consonant to
 “ truth, and not adverse to Sa-
 “ cred Scripture: therefore
 “ that such opinion may spread
 “ no further to the destruction
 “ of Catholic truth, it hath
 “ thought fit that the said
 “ Nicholas Copernicus upon
 “ the revolutions of the orbs,
 “ and Didacus Astunica upon
 “ Job, be suspended till they
 “ be corrected; but that the
 “ book of father Paul An-
 “ thony Foscarini the Carme-
 “ lite be wholly prohibited and
 “ condemned, and all other
 “ books, in like manner teach-
 “ ing the same, be prohibited,
 K 2 “ pro-

Christian
Era.

“ prohibendos, prout præsent
“ decreto omnes respectivè
“ prohibet, damnat, atque
“ suspendit. In quorum fi
“ dem præsens decretum ma
“ nu et sigillo illustrissimi et
“ Reverendissimi D. Cardina
“ lis Sanctæ Cæcilie, episcopi
“ Albanen. signatum et mu
“ nitum fuit.” die 5 Martii
1616.

“ as by the present decree
“ it respectively prohibiteth,
“ condemneth, and suspend
“ eth them all. In assurance
“ whereof the present decree
“ is signed and confirmed with
“ the hand and seal of the
“ most illustrious and Right
“ Reverend Lord Cardinal of
“ St. Cæcilia, bishop of Al
“ bano,” the 5th day of
March 1616.

P. Epif. Albanen. Card. Sanct.
Cæcilie.

P. Bp. of Alba: Card. of St.
Cæcilia.

Locus † Sigilli.

The place † of the Seal.

Regist. fol. 90.

Reg. fol. 90.

F. Franciscus Magdalenus Ca
piferreus Ord. Prædicat.

B. Francis Magdalene Capi
ferreus of the Order of
Preachers,

Secretarius.

Secretary.

1620.

Copernicus's tract was permitted to be read with certain
emendations by the following decree of the Sacred Congre
gation of the Index.

Decretum XXI.

Decree XXI.

Sacræ Congregationis Indicis.

*Of the Sacred Congregation of
the Index.*

“ QUANQUAM scripta
“ Nicolai Copernici no
“ bilis astrologi, de mundi
“ revolutionibus, prorsus pro
“ hibenda esse patres sacræ
“ congregationis Indicis censu

“ ALTHOUGH the fathers
“ of the sacred congrega
“ tion of the Index were of
“ opinion that the writings of
“ Nicholas Copernicus, a fa
“ mous astrologer of the revo
“ crunt

“ erunt, ea ratione, quia princi-
 “ pia de situ et motu terreni
 “ globi, sacræ scripturæ, ejus-
 “ que veræ et catholicæ inter-
 “ pretationi repugnantia (*quod*
 “ *in homine Christiano minime*
 “ *tolerandum est*) non per hy-
 “ pothesim tractare, sed ve-
 “ rissima adstruere non du-
 “ bitat: Nihilominus, quia in
 “ iis multa sunt reipublicæ
 “ utilissima; unanimi con-
 “ sensu in eam iverunt senten-
 “ tiam; ut Copernici opera
 “ ad hanc usque diem impres-
 “ sa, permittenda essent, prout
 “ permiserunt; iis tamen cor-
 “ rectis, juxta subjectam emen-
 “ dationem locis in quibus
 “ non ex hypothesi, sed asse-
 “ rendo, de situ et motu ter-
 “ ræ disputat. Quia verò de-
 “ inceps imprimendi erunt;
 “ nonnisi prædictis locis, ut
 “ sequitur, emendatis, et hu-
 “ jusmodi correctione præfixa

“ lutions of the world, should
 “ be wholly prohibited, by rea-
 “ son that he feareth not to
 “ treat of (not by hypothesis,
 “ but to advance as most true)
 “ principles, respecting the
 “ situation and motion of the
 “ earthly globe, repugnant to
 “ sacred scripture, and the true
 “ and catholic interpretation
 “ thereof (*which is not to be*
 “ *born in a Christian man*):
 “ Nevertheless, because in
 “ them are many things most
 “ useful to the common-
 “ wealth; by unanimous con-
 “ sent they agreed in this opi-
 “ nion, that the works of Co-
 “ pernicus imprinted to this
 “ day should be permitted, as
 “ they have permitted; those
 “ places however being cor-
 “ rected according to the sub-
 “ joined emendation, in which
 “ he disputeth concerning the
 “ situation and motion of the
 “ earth not by hypothesis, but
 “ by assertion. And because
 “ they will hereafter be im-
 “ printed, they are not permit-
 “ ted unless emended as fol-
 “ loweth in the aforesaid
 “ places, and a correction of
 “ this kind prefixed to the

“ Coper-

Christian
Æra.“ Copernici præfationi, per-
mittuntur.”“ preface of Copernicus.”
[Then follow the prescribed
emendations].

Dat. Romæ 1620.

Given at Rome 1620.

Fr. Franciscus Magdalenus
Cappiferreus Ordinis Præd.
Sacrae Congreg. Indicis Se-
cretarius.Br. Francis Magdalene Cap-
piferreus of the Order of
Preachers, Secretary of the
Sacred Congregation of the
Index.

John Kepler, who was a native of *Wirtenburg*, and mathematician to the emperors *Rodolphus*, *Matthias*, and *Ferdinand*, had, in 1609, written a treatise upon the course of the planet *Mars*. In 1617, he published three books on the doctrine of the sphere, and, in 1621 and 1622, he published his theory of the planets in three books, and one book of the motion of the eighth sphere. His celebrated epitome of the *Copernican* system, which he illustrated and improved, was composed of these seven books [d].

1630.

Philip Lansberg, a great astronomer, native of *Zealand*, and minister of the reformed religion there, having undertaken the defence of the *Copernican* system, and for that end written his commentaries upon the diurnal and annual motion of the earth in *Dutch*, they were in this year published at *Middleburg* in *Latin* by *Martin Hortensius* of *Delft*.

1631.

Libertus Fromondus, professor of Theology at *Lovain*, published at *Antwerp* a work, entitled, *Anti-Aristarchus, seu, De Orbe terræ immobili, adversus Philippum Lansbergium. Anti-Aristarchus, or, Of the immovable Orb of the earth, against Philip Lansberg*.

Same year.

John Baptist Morin, a physician, and king's professor of the mathematics at *Paris*, published a book, entitled, *Famosi pro-*

[d] This epitome is inserted in the catalogue of prohibited books published in 1667, by command of pope *Alexander* the Seventh.

blematis de telluris motu vel quiete hætenus optata solutio. The long desired solution of the famous problem concerning the motion or rest of the earth; in which he contended for the latter against Copernicus and his followers.

Christian
Æra.

S E C T. XVIII.

GALILÆO published at *Florence* his dialogue on the Ptolemaic and Copernican systems, wherein he endeavored to maintain the latter. 1632.

He was cited to appear at *Rome* before the holy office of the inquisition, by whose decree he was sentenced to be imprisoned during pleasure; whereupon he abjured. 1633.

The decree against *Galilæo* is not to be found among the decrees published at *Rome*; but a copy of it, containing the particulars of all the proceedings against him, with his abjuration, having been published at *Bologna* by *John Baptist Riccioli* of *Ferrara*, professor of Philosophy, Theology, and Astronomy, in his *New Almagest*, we shall from thence insert the whole here verbatim.

Sententia in Galilæum, et Abjuratio ejusdem. The Sentence against Galilæo, and his Abjuration.

Nos Gaspar Tituli S. Crucis Hierosolymæ, Borgia
Frater Felix Centimus Tituli S. Anastasiæ, dictus de Asculo
Guidus Tituli S. Mariæ Populi, Bentivolus
Frater Desiderius Scaglia Tituli S. Caroli, dictus de Cremona
Frater Antonius Barberinus, dictus S. Onufrii
Laudivius Zaccbia Tituli S.

We Gaspar Borgia, &c.—
by the mercy of God Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, Inquisitors General in the whole Christian Commonwealth against heretical pravity by the Holy See Apostolical specially deputed.

Christian
Æra.

Petri in Vinculis, dictus S.

Sixti

Berlingerus Tituli S. Augustini,
Gypsius

Fabricius S. Laurentii in pane
et perna *Verospius*, dictus
Presbyter

Franciscus S. Laurentii in Da-
maso Barberinus, et

Martius S. Mariæ Novæ *Ginet-*
tus, Diaconi, per misericor-
diam Dei Sanctæ Romæ
Eccl. Cardinales in universa
republica Christiana contra
hæreticam pravitatem In-
quisitores Generales à S.
Sede Apostolica specialiter
deputati.

“ CUM tu Galilæe, fili
“ quondam Vincentii Ga-
“ lilæi Florentini, ætatis tuæ
“ annorum 70, denunciatus
“ fueris anno 1615 in hoc S.
“ Officio, quòd teneres tan-
“ quam veram, falsam doc-
“ trinam à multis traditam;
“ solem videlicet esse in centro
“ mundi et immobilem, et
“ terram moveri motu etiam
“ diurno: item quòd haberes
“ quosdam discipulos, quos
“ docebas eandem doctrinam:

“ WHEREAS you Gali-
“ læo, son of the late
“ Vincent Galilæo a Floren-
“ tine, [now] in the 70th year
“ of your age, was summoned
“ in the year 1615 before this
“ Holy Office, for holding as
“ true a false doctrine deli-
“ vered by many; to wit, that
“ the sun is in the centre of
“ the world and immoveable,
“ and that the earth is moved
“ with a diurnal motion: also
“ for having certain scholars,
“ whom you taught the same
“ doctrine: also for keeping
“ item

“ item quòd circa eandem
“ fervares correspondentiam
“ cum quibusdam Germaniæ
“ mathematicis : item quòd
“ in lucem dedisses quasdam
“ epistolas inscriptas de ma-
“ culis Solaribus, in quibus ex-
“ plicabas eandem doctrinam,
“ tanquam veram : et quòd
“ objectionibus quæ identidem
“ fiebant contra te, sumptis ex
“ Sacra Scriptura, responde-
“ bas glossando dictam Scrip-
“ turam juxta tuum sensum ;
“ cumque deinceps coram ex-
“ hibitum fuerit exemplar
“ scriptionis in forma epistolæ,
“ quæ perhibebatur à te scrip-
“ ta ad quemdam discipulum
“ olim tuum, et in ea secta-
“ tus Copernici hypothesen
“ contineas nonnullas propo-
“ sitiones contra verum sen-
“ sum et auctoritatem Sacræ
“ Scripturæ.”

“ Volens proinde hoc S.
“ Tribunal prospicere incon-
“ venientibus ac damnis quæ
“ hinc proveniebant et in-
“ crebrescebant, in perniciem
“ Sanctæ Fidei : De mandato
“ Domini N. et eminentissi-
“ morum DD. Cardinalium
“ hujus supremæ ac universalis

“ a correspondence concern-
“ ing the same with certain
“ mathematicians of Germa-
“ ny : also for publishing cer-
“ tain epistles inscribed of the
“ Solar spots, in which you
“ explained the same doctrine
“ as true : and for answering
“ the objections made against
“ you, taken out of Holy
“ Scripture, by glossing said
“ Scripture according to your
“ sense ; and whereas after-
“ wards a copy was exhibited
“ of a writing in form of an
“ epistle, which was reported
“ to have been written by you
“ to a person formerly your
“ scholar, and in it following
“ the hypothesis of Copernicus
“ you comprize some propo-
“ sitions against the true sense
“ and authority of Sacred
“ Scripture.”

“ The Holy Tribunal there-
“ fore willing to provide a-
“ gainst the inconveniences
“ and damages, which issued
“ thence and grew frequent,
“ to the destruction of Holy
“ Faith : By command of our
“ Lord [*b*] and of the most
“ eminent Lords Cardinals of
“ this supreme and universal

[*b*] Meaning the pope.

L

Inqui-

Christian
Æra.

“ Inquisitionis, a Qualificato-
“ ribus Theologis qualificatæ
“ fuerunt duæ propositiones
“ de stabilitate solis et de mo-
“ tu terræ, ut infra.”

*Solem esse in centro mundi, et
immobilem motu locali, est
propositio absurda, et falsa
in philosophia, et formaliter
hæretica; quia est expressè
contraria Sacræ Scripturæ.*

*Terram non esse centrum mun-
di, nec immobilem, sed mo-
veri motu etiam diurno, est
item propositio absurda et
falsa in philosophia, et, Theo-
logicè considerata, ad minus
erronea in fide.*

“ Sed cum placeret interim
“ tum nobis tecum benignè
“ procedere, decretum fuit in
“ S. Congregatione, habita co-
“ ram D. N. die 25 Februarii
“ anni 1616, ut eminentissi-
“ mus D. Card. Bellarminus
“ tibi injungeret, ut omnino
“ recederes à prædicta falsa
“ doctrina; et recusanti tibi,

“ Inquisition, by the Divines
“ Qualificators two proposi-
“ tions were qualified con-
“ cerning the stability of the
“ sun and the motion of the
“ earth, as beneath,

*That the sun is in the centre
of the world, and immove-
able by local motion, is a
proposition absurd and false
in philosophy, and formally
hæretical; because it is ex-
pressly contrary to Sacred
Scripture.*

*That the earth is not the centre
of the world, nor immove-
able, but moved by a
diurnal motion, is likewise
an absurd proposition, and
false in philosophy, and theo-
logically considered, at least
erroneous in faith.*

“ But as it was then our
“ pleasure to proceed mildly
“ with you, it was decreed in
“ the Holy Congregation, held
“ before Our Lord on the
“ 25th day of February, of
“ the year 1616, that the most
“ eminent Lord Cardinal Bel-
“ larmine should enjoin you,
“ to recede entirely from the
“ aforesaid false doctrine; and
“ upon your refusal, you
“ a com-

“ a commissario S. Officii præ-
 “ ciperetur ut defereres dic-
 “ tam doctrinam, neve illam
 “ posses alios docere, nec de-
 “ fendere; nec de illa trac-
 “ tare; cui præcepto si non
 “ acquiesceres, coniecere in
 “ carcerem: et ad executio-
 “ nem ejusdem decreti, die se-
 “ quenti in palatio, coram
 “ supradicto Eminentiss. D.
 “ Cardinali Bellarmino, post-
 “ quam ab eodem D. Cardi-
 “ nali benignè admonitus fu-
 “ eras tibi à D. Commissario
 “ S. Officii eo tempore fun-
 “ gente, præceptum fuit, præ-
 “ sentibus notario et testibus,
 “ ut omnino desisteres à dicta
 “ falsa opinione; et ut in
 “ posterum non liceret tibi
 “ eam defendere, aut docere
 “ quovis modo, neque voce,
 “ neque scriptis; cumque pro-
 “ missis obedientiam, dimis-
 “ sus fuisti.

“ Et ut prorsus tolleretur
 “ tam perniciosa doctrina, ne-
 “ que ulterius serperet in grave
 “ detrimentum Catholicæ ve-
 “ ritatis, emanavit decretum

“ should be charged by the
 “ Commissary of the Holy
 “ Office, to forsake the said
 “ doctrine, and not teach it
 “ others, nor defend it, nor
 “ treat of it, to which precept
 “ if you should not submit,
 “ you were to be cast into
 “ prison: and for the execu-
 “ tion of said Decree, on the
 “ day following in the palace,
 “ before the above said most
 “ Eminent Lord Card. Bel-
 “ larmine, after you had been
 “ mildly admonished by the
 “ said Lord Cardinal: you
 “ were enjoined by the Lord
 “ Commissary of the Holy
 “ Office for that time, in pre-
 “ sence of a notary and wit-
 “ nesses, to desist entirely from
 “ the said false opinion; and
 “ that for the future it should
 “ not be lawful for you to de-
 “ fend it, or in any wise to
 “ teach it, neither by discourse
 “ nor writings; and upon
 “ your promising obedience,
 “ you were dismissed.

“ And that so pernicious a
 “ doctrine might be wholly
 “ taken away, and not spread
 “ farther to the grievous de-
 “ triment of Catholic truth,
 “ a Decree issued from the

Christian
Æra.

“ à Sacra Congregatione Indi-
 “ cis, quo fuerunt prohibiti
 “ libri qui tractant de hujus-
 “ modi doctrina; et ea de-
 “ clarata fuit falsa, et omnino
 “ contraria Sacræ ac Divinæ
 “ Scripturæ. Cùmque postre-
 “ mò comparuisset hic liber,
 “ Florentiæ editus anno proxi-
 “ mè præterito, cujus inscrip-
 “ tio ostendebat te illius au-
 “ thorem esse, siquidem ti-
 “ tulus erat *Dialogo di Gali-
 “ læo Galilæi delle duo massime
 “ Sifteme del Mondo, Tolomaico
 “ è Copernicano*, cùm simul
 “ cognovisset Sacra Congre-
 “ gatio ex impressione præ-
 “ dicti libri convalescere in
 “ dies magis magisque falsam
 “ opinionem de motu terræ
 “ et stabilitate solis, fuit præ-
 “ dictus liber diligenter con-
 “ sideratus, et in ipso depre-
 “ hensa est aperte transgressio
 “ prædicti præcepti, quod tibi
 “ intimatum fuerat: cò quòd
 “ tu in eodem libro defendis
 “ prædictam opinionem
 “ jam damnatam, et coram te
 “ pro tali declaratam: siqui-
 “ dem in dicto libro variis

“ Sacred Congregation of the
 “ Index, by which were pro-
 “ hibited the books that treat
 “ of such doctrine; and it was
 “ declared false, and altoge-
 “ ther contrary to Sacred and
 “ Divine Scripture. And
 “ whereas finally a book ap-
 “ peared here, published at
 “ Florence in the year last
 “ preceding, whose inscription
 “ shewed that you were its
 “ author, for as much as the
 “ title was *Dialogo di Galilæo
 “ Galilæi delle duo massime
 “ Sifteme del Mondo, Tolomaico
 “ è Copernicano*, as soon as the
 “ Sacred Congregation knew
 “ from the impression of the
 “ aforesaid book, that the false
 “ opinion of the motion of
 “ the earth and stability of the
 “ sun daily recovered strength
 “ more and more, the afore-
 “ said book was diligently
 “ considered, and in it was
 “ found an open transgression
 “ of the aforesaid injunction,
 “ which had been signified to
 “ you: because that you in
 “ the said book had defended
 “ the aforesaid opinion already
 “ condemned, and before you
 “ declared to be such. For
 “ as much as in said book

“ circum-

“ circumvolutionibus fatagis
“ ut persuadeas eam à te re-
“ linqui tanquam indecisam et
“ expresse probabilem, qui
“ pariter est gravissimus error,
“ cum nullo modo probabilis
“ esse possit opinio, quæ jam
“ declarata ac definita fuerit
“ contraria Scripturæ divinæ.

“ Qua propter de nostro
“ mandato evocatus es ad hoc
“ S. Officium, in quo exa-
“ minatus cum juramento ag-
“ novisti dictum librum tan-
“ quam à te conscriptum, et
“ typis commissum. Item
“ confessus es decem aut duo-
“ decim circiter abhinc annis,
“ postquam tibi factum fuerat
“ præceptum ut supra, cœptum
“ à te scribi dictum librum.
“ Item quod petisti licentiam
“ illum evulgandi, non signi-
“ ficans tamen illis qui tibi
“ talem facultatem dederunt,
“ tibi præceptum fuisse ne te-
“ neres, defenderes, doceresve
“ quovis modo talem doc-
“ trinam.

“ Confessus es pariter, scrip-
“ turam prædicti libri pluri-
“ bus in locis ita compositam

“ by various circumvolutions
“ you endeavor to persuade
“ that it is left by you as un-
“ decided, yet expressly pro-
“ bable, which is likewise a
“ most grievous error, as that
“ can by no means be a pro-
“ bable opinion, which hath
“ already been declared and
“ defined to be contrary to
“ divine Scripture.

“ Wherefore by our man-
“ date you have been called
“ unto this Holy Office, in
“ which being examined on
“ oath you have acknowledged
“ the said book as written by
“ you, and committed to the
“ press. Also you have con-
“ fessed that about ten or
“ twelve years ago, after you
“ had been enjoined as above,
“ you began to write the said
“ book. Also that you re-
“ quested licence to publish it,
“ but without signifying to
“ them who gave you that
“ licence, that you had been
“ enjoined not to hold, de-
“ fend, or teach in any wise
“ such doctrine.

“ You have likewise con-
“ fessed that the writing of the
“ aforesaid book is in many
“ places so composed, that the
“ esse

Christian
Æra.

“ esse ut lector existimare pos-
“ sit argumenta, ducta pro
“ parte falsa, esse ita enunci-
“ ata, ut potius præ illorum
“ efficacia possent adstringere
“ intellectum quam facile dis-
“ solvi, excusans te quod in-
“ curreris in errorem adeò (ut
“ dixisti) alienum à tua inten-
“ tione, eò quòd scripseris in
“ formam dialogi, et propter
“ naturalem complacentiam,
“ quam quilibet habet de pro-
“ priis subtilitatibus, et in of-
“ tendendo se magis argutum
“ quàm sint communiter ho-
“ mines in inveniando etiam ad
“ favorem propositionum falsa-
“ rum ingeniosos et apparentis
“ probabilitatis discursus.

“ Et cùm adsignatus tibi
“ fuisset terminus conveniens
“ ad tui defensionem facien-
“ dam, protulisti testificati-
“ onem ex authographo Emi-
“ nentissimi D. Card. Bellar-
“ mini, à te, ut dicebas, pro-
“ curatam ut te defenderes a
“ calumniis inimicorum tu-
“ orum, qui dictitabant te ab-
“ jurasse et punitum fuisse a
“ S. Officio : in qua testifica-
“ tione dicitur te non abjuraf-

“ reader may think the argu-
“ ments, used for the false
“ part, are so delivered, that
“ by their efficacy they may
“ rather bind the intellect than
“ be easily dissolved, excusing
“ yourself for running into
“ an error so foreign, as you
“ have said, to your intention,
“ by having wrote in form of
“ a dialogue, and through the
“ natural complacency which
“ every one hath in his own
“ subtilties, and in shewing
“ himself to be more shrewd
“ than men commonly are
“ in devising ingenious dis-
“ courses, and of apparent
“ probability, in favor of false
“ propositions.

“ And when a convenient
“ term had been assigned you
“ for making your defence,
“ you produced a testification
“ in the handwriting of the
“ most Eminent Lord Cardi-
“ nal Bellarmine, procured, as
“ you said, by you for your
“ defence against the calumi-
“ nies of your enemies, who
“ said that you had abjured
“ and been punished by the
“ Holy Office ; in which
“ testification it is said you
“ had not abjured nor been
“ se,

“ se, neque punitum fuisse,
 “ sed tantummodo denuntia-
 “ tam tibi fuisse declarati-
 “ onem factam à Domino
 “ nostro, et promulgatam à S.
 “ Congregatione Indicis, in
 “ qua continetur doctrinam de
 “ motu terræ et stabilitate
 “ solis contrariam esse Sacris
 “ Scripturis, ideoque defendi
 “ non posse nec teneri. Quare
 “ cùm ibi mentio non fiat dua-
 “ rum particularum præcepti,
 “ videlicet *docere*, et *quovis*
 “ *modo*, credendum est in de-
 “ cursu quatuordecim aut sex-
 “ decim annorum eas tibi è
 “ memoria excidisse, et ob
 “ hanc ipsam causam te ta-
 “ cuisse præceptum quando
 “ petiisti facultatem librum
 “ typis mandandi, et hoc à te
 “ dici non ad excusandum er-
 “ rorem, sed ut adscriberetur
 “ vanæ ambitioni potius quam
 “ malitiæ. Sed hæc ipsa tes-
 “ tificatio producta ad tui de-
 “ fensionem tuam causam ma-
 “ gis aggravavit, siquidem in

“ punished, but only that
 “ the declaration made by our
 “ Lord had been denounced to
 “ you, and promulgated by
 “ the Sacred Congregation
 “ of the Index, in which is
 “ contained that the doctrine
 “ of the motion of the earth
 “ and stability of the sun
 “ is contrary to Sacred Scrip-
 “ tures, and therefore can-
 “ not be defended nor held.
 “ Wherefore as mention is
 “ not there made of two
 “ particles of the precept, to
 “ wit [*docere*, et *quovis modo*]
 “ *to teach*, and *by any means*,
 “ it is to be believed, that
 “ in the course of fourteen
 “ or sixteen years they had
 “ slipped out of your memo-
 “ ry, and that for this very
 “ cause you had been silent
 “ as to the precept, when
 “ you requested leave to
 “ print the book, and that
 “ this was said by you not
 “ to excuse the error, but
 “ that it might be ascribed
 “ to vain ambition rather
 “ than malice. But this very
 “ testification produced for
 “ your defence, hath more
 “ aggravated your cause, for

“ ea

Christian
Æra.

“ ea dicitur prædictam opini-
 “ nem esse contrariam Sacrae
 “ Scripturae, et tamen ausus es
 “ de illa tractare, eam defen-
 “ dere, et persuadere tanquam
 “ probabilem: neque tibi suf-
 “ fragatur facultas à te arti-
 “ ficiosè et callidè extorta,
 “ cum non manifestaveris præ-
 “ ceptum tibi impositum.

“ Cum vero nobis videre-
 “ tur non esse à te integram
 “ veritatem pronunciatam cir-
 “ ca tuam intentionem; indi-
 “ cavimus necesse esse venire
 “ ad rigorosum examen tui,
 “ in quo (absque præiudicio
 “ aliquo eorum quæ tu con-
 “ fessus es, et quæ contra te
 “ deducta sunt supra circa
 “ dictam tuam intentionem)
 “ respondisti Catholicè. Qua-
 “ propter visis et maturè con-
 “ sideratis meritis istius tuæ
 “ causæ, unà cum supradic-
 “ tis tuis confessionibus et ex-
 “ culationibus, et quibusvis
 “ aliis rebus de jure videndis
 “ et considerandis, devenimus

“ as much as it is said therein
 “ that the aforesaid opinion
 “ is contrary to Sacred Scrip-
 “ ture, and nevertheless you
 “ have dared to treat of it,
 “ to defend it, and to per-
 “ suade it as probable; nor
 “ does the licence artfully
 “ and craftily extorted by
 “ you favor you, as you did
 “ not manifest the precept en-
 “ joined you.

“ Now as it appeared to
 “ us that the whole truth
 “ had not been pronounced
 “ by you concerning your
 “ intention, we have shewn
 “ that it was necessary to
 “ come to a rigorous exami-
 “ nation of you, in which
 “ (without any prejudice of
 “ those things which you
 “ have confessed, and which
 “ are above deduced against
 “ you concerning your said
 “ intention) you have answer-
 “ ed catholically. Where-
 “ fore the merits of this
 “ your cause being seen and
 “ maturely considered, toge-
 “ ther with your abovemen-
 “ tioned confessions and ex-
 “ cuses, and all other things
 “ of right to be seen and
 “ considered, we have come

“ contra

“ contra te ad infra scriptam
“ definitivam sententiam.

“ Invocato igitur sanctissimo
“ nomine Domini nostri JESU
“ CHRISTI, et ipsius gloriosif-
“ simæ matris semper virginis
“ MARIÆ, per hanc nos-
“ tram definitivam sententiam,
“ quam sedendo pro tribunali,
“ de consilio et judicio Reve-
“ rendorum magistrorum Sa-
“ cræ Theologiæ, et Juris utri-
“ usque Doctorum, nostrorum
“ consultorum, proferimus in
“ his scriptis circa causam et
“ causas coram nobis contro-
“ versas inter magnificum Ca-
“ rolem Sincerum, utriusque
“ Juris Doctorem, S. hujus
“ Officii Fiscalem procura-
“ torem ex una parte, et te
“ Galilæum Galilæi reum hic
“ de præsentì processionali
“ scriptura inquisitum, exami-
“ natum et confessum ut su-
“ præ ex altera, dicimus, judi-
“ camus et declaramus te Ga-
“ lilæum supradictum ob ea
“ quæ deducta sunt in pro-
“ cessu scripturæ, et quæ tu
“ confessus es ut suprà, te ip-

“ to the under written de-
“ finitive sentence against
“ you.

“ Having thereupon in-
“ voked the most holy name
“ of our Lord JESUS CHRIST,
“ and of his most glorious
“ mother the ever virgin
“ MARY, by this our definitive
“ sentence, which sitting in
“ the tribunal, by the advice
“ and opinion of the Reverend
“ masters of sacred Theology,
“ and of the Doctors of both
“ Laws, our counsellors, we
“ have produced in these
“ writings concerning the
“ cause and causes before us
“ controverted between the
“ magnificent Charles Sin-
“ cere, Doctor of both Laws,
“ Fiscal procurator of this
“ Holy Office, on the one
“ part, and you Galilæo Gali-
“ læi here guilty concern-
“ ing the present processional
“ writing searched, examined
“ and confessed as above on
“ the other, we say, judge
“ and declare that you Gali-
“ læo abovesaid for those
“ things which are deduced
“ in process of writing, and
“ which you have confessed
“ as above, have rendered
M “ sum

Christian
Æra.

“ sum reddidisse huic S. Of-
 “ ficio vehementer suspectum
 “ de hæresi, hoc est, quod cre-
 “ dideris et tenueris doctrinam
 “ falsam et contrariam Sacris
 “ ac Divinis Scripturis, solem
 “ videlicet esse centrum orbis
 “ terræ, et cum non moveri
 “ ab oriente ad occidentem,
 “ et terram moveri, nec esse
 “ centrum mundi, et posse te-
 “ neri ac defendi tanquam
 “ probabilem opinionem ali-
 “ quam, postquam declarata
 “ ac definita fuerit contraria
 “ Sacræ Scripturæ; et conse-
 “ quenter te incurrisse omnes
 “ censuras et pœnas à Sacris
 “ Canonibus et aliis Consti-
 “ tutionibus generalibus et
 “ particularibus contra hujus-
 “ modi delinquentes statutis et
 “ promulgatis: A quibus pla-
 “ cet nobis ut absolvaris, dum-
 “ modo priùs corde sincero
 “ et fide non ficta coram no-
 “ bis abjures, maledicas, et de-
 “ testeris supradictos errores et
 “ hæreses, et quemcunque
 “ alium errorem et hæresim
 “ contrariam Catholicæ et

“ you vehemently suspected
 “ by this Holy Office of
 “ heresy, that is, that you
 “ have believed and held a
 “ doctrine false and contrary
 “ to Sacred and Divine Scrip-
 “ tures, to wit, that the sun
 “ is the centre of the orbit
 “ of the earth, and that it
 “ is not moved from east to
 “ west, and that the earth
 “ is moved, and is not the
 “ centre of the world; and
 “ that it may be held and
 “ defended as a probable
 “ opinion, after it hath been
 “ declared and defined con-
 “ trary to Sacred Scripture;
 “ and consequently that you
 “ have incurred all the cen-
 “ sures and punishments by
 “ the sacred Canons and
 “ other constitutions general
 “ and particular against de-
 “ linquents of this kind ap-
 “ pointed and promulgated.
 “ From which it seemeth
 “ good unto us that you be
 “ absolved, provided you first
 “ with sincere heart and faith
 “ unfeigned before us ab-
 “ jure, curse, and detest the
 “ abovesaid errors and here-
 “ sies, and every other error
 “ and heresy contrary to

Aposto-

“ Apostolicæ Romanæ eccle-
“ siæ, ea formula quæ tibi a
“ nobis exhibetur.

“ Ne autem tuus iste gravis
“ et perniciosus error ac trans-
“ gressio remaneat omnino
“ impunitus, et tu impofterum
“ cautior evadas, et sis in ex-
“ emplum aliis ut abftineant
“ ab hujusmodi delictis, decer-
“ nimus ut per publicum edic-
“ tum prohibeatur liber dialo-
“ gorum Galilæi Galilæi, te
“ autem damnamus ad forma-
“ lem carcerem hujus S. Of-
“ ficii ad tempus arbitrio
“ nostro limitandum, et ti-
“ tulo pœnitentiæ falutaris
“ præcipimus, ut tribus annis
“ futuris recites semel in heb-
“ domada septem pſalmos pœ-
“ nitentiales: refervantes no-
“ bis potestatem moderandi,
“ mutandi, aut tollendi omni-
“ no vel ex parte ſupradictas
“ pœnas et pœnitentias.

“ Et ita dicimus, pronun-
“ ciamus, ac per ſententiam
“ declaramus, ſtatuimus, dam-
“ namus, et refervamus hoc et
“ omni alio meliori modo et

“ the Catholic and Apoſtolic
“ Roman Church, in the
“ form that ſhall be exhi-
“ bited unto you by us.

“ And that this your
“ grievous and pernicious er-
“ ror and tranſgreſſion may
“ not remain altogether un-
“ puniſhed, and that you
“ henceforth may become
“ more cautious, and be an
“ example to others to ab-
“ ſtain from ſuch crimes, we
“ decree that the book of
“ Dialogues of Galilæo Gali-
“ læi be prohibited by public
“ edict, and we condemn
“ you to the formal priſon
“ of this Holy Office for a
“ time to be limited by our
“ will, and as a ſalutary
“ penance enjoin, that for
“ three years enſuing you
“ recite once in a week the
“ ſeven penitential pſalms: re-
“ ſerving to ourſelves the pow-
“ er of moderating, changing,
“ or taking away entirely or
“ in part the aboveſaid puniſh-
“ ments and penances.

“ And thus we ſay, pro-
“ nounce, and by ſentence
“ declare, appoint, condemn,
“ and reſerve in this and
“ every other better manner
“ for-

Christian
Æra.

“ formula, qua de jure possu-
mus ac debemus.”

“ and form, by which we
“ may and ought of right.”

Ita pronunciamus nos Cardi-
nales infra scripti :

Thus we the Cardinals under-
written pronounce :

F. Cardinalis de Asculo.

G. Cardinalis Bentivolus.

F. Cardinalis de Cremona.

*Fr. Antonius Cardinalis S.
Onuphrii.*

B. Cardinalis Gypsus.

F. Cardinalis Verospius.

M. Cardinalis Ginettus.

Abjuratio Galilæi.

The Abjuration of Galilæo.

“ **E**GO Galilæus Galilæi,
“ filius quondam Vin-
“ centii Galilæi, Florentinus,
“ ætatis meæ annorum LXX,
“ constitutus personaliter in
“ judicio, et genuflexus co-
“ ram vobis Eminentissimis
“ et Reverendissimis Domi-
“ nis Cardinalibus universæ
“ Christianæ reipublicæ con-
“ tra hæreticam pravitatem
“ generalibus Inquisitoribus,
“ habens ante oculos meos
“ sacro-sancta Evangelia, quæ
“ tango propriis manibus, juro
“ me semper credidisse et nunc
“ credere, et, Deo adjuvante, in
“ posterum crediturum omne
“ id, quod tenet, prædicat et

“ **I** Galilæo Galilæi of Flo-
“ rence, son of the late
“ Vincent Galilæo, aged LXX
“ years, being placed per-
“ sonally in judgment, and
“ on my knees before you
“ most Eminent and most
“ Reverend Lords Cardinals,
“ of the universal Christian
“ commonwealth general in-
“ quisitors against hæretical
“ pravity, having before my
“ eyes the most holy Gospels,
“ which I touch with my
“ own hands, do swear that
“ I have ever believed, and
“ do now believe, and, with
“ God’s help, will hereafter
“ believe all that the Holy
“ docet

“ docet S. Catholica et Aposto-
 “ lica Romana ecclesia. Sed
 “ quia ab hoc S. Officio, eò
 “ quod postquam mihi cum
 “ præcepto fuerat ab eodem
 “ juridicè injunctum, ut om-
 “ nino defererem falsam opi-
 “ nionem quæ tenet solem esse
 “ centrum Mundi, et immo-
 “ bilem, et terram non esse
 “ centrum, ac moveri, nec pos-
 “ sem tenere, defendere aut
 “ docere quovis modo vel scrip-
 “ to prædictam falsam doctri-
 “ nam; et postquam mihi no-
 “ tificatum fuerat prædictam
 “ doctrinam repugnantem esse
 “ Sacræ Scripturæ; scripsi et
 “ typis mandavi librum in quo
 “ eandem doctrinam jam dam-
 “ natam tracto, et adduco ra-
 “ tiones cum magna efficacia
 “ in favorem ipsius, non af-
 “ ferendo ullam solutionem;
 “ idcirco judicatus sum vehe-
 “ menter suspectus de hæresi,
 “ videlicet quòd tenuerim et
 “ crediderim, solem esse cen-
 “ trum Mundi, et immobilem,
 “ et terram non esse centrum,
 “ ac moveri.

“ Catholic and Apostolic
 “ Roman church holdeth,
 “ preacheth, and teacheth.
 “ But seeing that by this
 “ Holy Office, because after
 “ having been with precept
 “ juridically enjoined by the
 “ same utterly to relinquish
 “ the false opinion which
 “ holdeth that the sun is the
 “ centre of the world and
 “ immoveable, and that the
 “ earth is not the centre, and is
 “ moved, and not to hold or
 “ defend in any wise or by
 “ writing the aforesaid false
 “ doctrine, and after it had
 “ been notified to me that
 “ the aforesaid false doctrine is
 “ repugnant to Sacred Scrip-
 “ ture, I have written and
 “ caused to be imprinted a
 “ book in which I treat of
 “ the said doctrine now con-
 “ demned, and bring reasons
 “ with great efficacy in favor
 “ thereof, not giving any so-
 “ lution; I am therefore
 “ deemed vehemently suspect-
 “ ed of heresy, to wit because
 “ I have held and believed
 “ that the sun is the centre of
 “ the world and immoveable,
 “ and that the earth is not
 “ the centre, and is moved.

“ Idcirco

Christian
Æra.

“ Idcirco volens ego eximere
 “ à mentibus Eminentiarum
 “ Vestrarum et cujuscunque
 “ Christiani Catholici vehe-
 “ mentem hanc suspensionem
 “ adversum me jure concep-
 “ tam, corde sincero et fide
 “ non ficta abjuro maledico et
 “ detestor supradictos errores
 “ et hæreses, et generaliter
 “ quemcunque alium errorem
 “ et sectam contrariam supra-
 “ dictæ S. Ecclesiæ; et juro me
 “ in posterum nunquam am-
 “ plius dicturum, aut assertu-
 “ rum voce aut scripto quid-
 “ quam propter quod possit
 “ haberi de me similis suspicio;
 “ sed si cognovero aliquem
 “ hæreticum aut suspectum de
 “ hæresi, denuntiaturum il-
 “ lum huic S. Officio, aut In-
 “ quisitori et Ordinario loci
 “ in quo fuero. Juro insu-
 “ per ac promitto me imple-
 “ turum et observaturum in-
 “ tegre omnes pœnitentias quæ
 “ mihi impositæ sunt, aut im-
 “ ponentur ab hoc S. Officio.
 “ Quòd si contingat me ali-
 “ quibus ex dictis meis pro-
 “ missionibus, protestationibus
 “ et juramentis (quod Deus
 “ avertat) contraire, subjicio
 “ me omnibus pœnis ac sup-

“ I therefore, willing to
 “ take from the minds of your
 “ Eminencies and of every
 “ Christian Catholic this ve-
 “ hement suspicion justly con-
 “ ceived against me, with sin-
 “ cere heart and faith un-
 “ feigned do abjure curse and
 “ detest the abovesaid errors
 “ and heresies, and generally
 “ every other error and sect
 “ contrary to the aforesaid
 “ holy church; and do swear
 “ that I will never more here-
 “ after say or assert by speech
 “ or writing any thing for
 “ which like suspicion may
 “ be had of me; but if I
 “ shall know any heretic or
 “ person suspected of heresy
 “ I will report him to this
 “ holy office, or to the Inqui-
 “ sitor and Ordinary of the
 “ place in which I shall be.
 “ I do swear moreover and
 “ promise that I will fulfil
 “ and observe entirely all the
 “ penances which have been
 “ or shall be imposed on me
 “ by this Holy Office. And if
 “ it shall happen that I act
 “ contrary to any of my said
 “ promises protestations and
 “ oaths (which God forbid) I
 “ subject myself to all pains
 “ plicis,

“ pliciis, quæ a Sacris Cano-
“ nibus et aliis constitutioni-
“ bus generalibus et particu-
“ laribus contra hujusmodi de-
“ linquentes statuta et pro-
“ mulgata fuerunt: sic me
“ Deus adjuvet et Sancta ip-
“ sius Evangelia, quæ tango
“ propriis manibus.

“ Ego Galilæus Galilæi
“ supradictus, juravi, promisi
“ et me obligavi ut suprâ, et
“ in horum fidem mea pro-
“ pria manu subscripsi præ-
“ senti chirographo meæ ab-
“ jurationis, et recitavi de ver-
“ bo ad verbum Romæ in
“ conventu Minervæ hac die
“ 22 Junii anni 1633.”

Ego Galilæus Galilæi ab-
juravi ut supra manu
propria.

“ and punishments appointed
“ and promulgated by the
“ Sacred Canons and other
“ general and particular con-
“ stitutions against such de-
“ linquents. So help me God
“ and the holy Gospels, which
“ I touch with my own
“ hands.

“ I Galilæo Galilæi above-
“ said have abjured, sworn,
“ promised, and obliged my-
“ self as above, and in assur-
“ ance hereof have subscribed
“ with my own hand to this
“ present writing of my ab-
“ juration, and have recited
“ [it] word by word at
“ Rome in the convent of
“ Minerva this 22d day of
“ June, of the year 1633.”

I Galilæo Galilæi have ab-
jured as above with my
own hand.

S E C T. XIX.

JAMES, son of *Philip, Lansberg*, doctor of physic, pub-
lished at *Middleburg* his defence of his father's commen-
taries, against *Fromondus* and *Morin*.

1633.

The dialogue of *Galilæo* upon the *Ptolemaic* and *Copernican*
systems was condemned and prohibited by the following decree
of the sacred congregation of the Index.

1634.

Decretum

Christian
Æra.

Decretum XXXVIII.

Sacræ Congregationis Indicis.

“ **S**ACRA Indicis Congre-
 “ gatio Eminentissimorum
 “ et Reverendiss. DD. S. R. E.
 “ Cardinalium infra scriptos
 “ libros damnat et prohibet,
 “ mandans omnibus et singulis
 “ cujuscumque gradus et con-
 “ ditionis, sub pœnis in Indice
 “ librorum prohibitorum con-
 “ tentis, ne ullus in posterum
 “ eos imprimere, legere, aut
 “ quovis modo apud se retinere
 “ audeat; et si quis aliquos il-
 “ lorum habuerit, ut statim
 “ omnes à præsentis Decreti
 “ notitia locorum Ordinariis
 “ seu Inquisitoribus consignet.
 “ *Libri autem sunt,*

.....

“ Dialogo di Galileo Gali-
 “ lei, doue ne i congressi di
 “ quattro giornate si discorre
 “ sopra i dui Massimi Sistemi
 “ del Monde, Tolemaico, e
 “ Copernicano.

“ In quorum fidem manu et
 “ sigillo Eminentissimi et Re-

Decree XXXVIII.

*Of the Sacred Congregation of
the Index.*

“ **T**HE Sacred Congrega-
 “ tion of the most Emi-
 “ nent and most Reverend
 “ Lords Cardinals of the Holy
 “ Roman church condemn-
 “ eth and prohibiteth the un-
 “ derwritten books, command-
 “ ing all and singular persons
 “ of whatsoever degree and
 “ condition, under the penal-
 “ ties contained in the Index
 “ of books prohibited, that no
 “ one henceforth presume to
 “ imprint, read, or in any wise
 “ retain them with him; and
 “ if any one shall have any of
 “ them, that he immediately
 “ on notice of the present De-
 “ cree deliver them to the Or-
 “ dinaries or Inquisitors of the
 “ places. *Now the books are,*

“ A Dialogue of Galileo
 “ Galilei, wherein in confe-
 “ rences had on four days the
 “ two principal Systems of the
 “ World, the Ptolemaic and
 “ Copernican, are discussed.

“ In assurance whereof the
 “ present Decree was signed
 “ and confirmed with the
 “ verendissimi

“ verendissimi Domini Cardi-
 “ nalis Pii Sacræ Congregati-
 “ onis præfecti, præfens Decre-
 “ tum signatum et munitum
 “ fuit *Romæ* die 23 Augusti
 “ 1634.

“ hand and seal of the most
 “ Eminent and most Reve-
 “ rend Lord Cardinal Pius
 “ prefect of the Sacred Con-
 “ gregation, at *Rome* the 23d
 “ day of August 1634.

Christian
 Era.

*C. Episcopus Portuen. Cardi-
 nalis Pius.*

*C. Bishop of Porto, Cardinal
 Pius.*

Locus † Sigilli.

Place † of the Seal.

*Fr. Jo. Baptista Marinus Ord.
 Præd. S. C. Secr.*

*Br. John Baptist Marinus of
 the Order of Preachers, Se-
 cretary of the Sacred Con-
 gregation.*

Fromondus published at *Antwerp* his replication, entitled, *Vesta, sive Anti-Aristarchi vindex, contra Jacobum Lansbergium Phil. F. et Copernicanos. Vesta, or a vindication of Anti-Aristarchus against James Lansberg son of Philip, and the Copernicans.* *Monf. Baillet*, who supposes *Fromondus* was no farther concerned in this controversy, in his *Jugement des Savans*, says “ he was certainly one of the most able among
 “ the partisans of the system of *Ptolemy*; but the quality of
 “ divinity professor at *Lovain*, that is to say, of an university
 “ entirely subject to the inquisition, took from him perhaps
 “ the liberty of examining the prejudice conceived by his
 “ masters upon this subject.”

In this year *Morin*, whose pretended solution had been attacked by *Bullialdus* and others, as well as by *James Lansberg*, published his *Responsio pro telluris quiete. An Answer in defence of the rest of the earth* — The controversy continuing, in 1642, he published a treatise, entitled, *Tycho Braheus in Philolaum pro telluris quiete, Tycho Brahe upon Philolaus in defence of the rest of the earth.* In 1642, his countryman the celebrated *Gassendi* published two letters which he had written

Christian
Æra.

to *Peter du Puy*, *de motu impresso à motore translato*; of the motion transferred from the moving body, and impressed on the body moved; wherein he enforced the reasons of the *Copernicans*, and shewed the fallacy of several arguments urged by their adversaries; at which *Morin* taking offence, in 1643, wrote against him *Alæ telluris fractæ*; *The wings of the earth broken*. In the same year *Gassendi* refuted this piece without passion, but with great strength of reason. This work he offered to suppress on *Morin's* being reconciled to him; but, in 1649, *Neuré*, one of his friends, who together with *Bernier*, another of them, had entered into this dispute, which became intermingled with other philosophical matters, published it with a violent preface. *Gassendi* made his excuses to *Morin*, protesting that he knew nothing of this impression; but *Morin* published his letter, and from time to time transgressing the rules of decency, which *Gassendi* had observed, he declined all further concern with such an adversary — It is to be remarked that *Gassendi*, who was an ecclesiastic, moved by real doubt, or a desire to keep peace with the court of *Rome*, proceeded in such a manner, that *Riccioli*, its great advocate, gave him the following commendation. “ But we have also a
“ remarkable instance of prudence and moderation in *Peter*
“ *Gassendi*, who having in the second epistle *de motu impresso*
“ *à motore translato*, explained many arguments for the earth’s
“ motion, and answered not a few of those usually alledged
“ against it, at first kept himself within the limits of a meer
“ hypothesis. Afterwards, being in doubt, subscribed to the
“ placits of the sacred congregation; for so he concludes that
“ letter, written on the ides of December in the year 1640
“ to *Peter du Puy*.” You do not require me to repeat that
what I did was not to assert the earth’s motion, but through love
of truth to hint that its rest should be established by stronger
reason. “ And a little after” — My inclination is to revere that
placit by which some cardinals are said to have approved the
earth’s rest. For although the *COPERNICANS* hold that the
places

places of Sacred Scripture which attribute station or rest to the earth, and motion to the sun, are either to be explained, as they speak, by the appearance itself &c; nevertheless as those places are otherwise explained by men whose authority, it is well known, is great in the church, I am therefore on their side, and on this occasion blush not to make my understanding captive; not that I do therefore imagine it to be an article of faith; for neither (as far as I know) is that asserted by them, or promulgated and received by the universal church; but that their judgment is to be held a prejudgment, which cannot but be of the greatest moment with the faithful.

Riccioli published his *New Almagest*, comprizing the old and new astronomy. In the 3d section of the 9th book he treats of the systems of the world which suppose the immobility of the earth; and in the 4th section he treats of the system that supposeth the earth to be moved. Having discussed these various systems, in order to overthrow *Copernicism*, in the 40th chapter he mentions as its adversaries *Tycho*, *Tassonus*, *Marcennus*, *Gassendi*, *Scheiner*, *Delphinus*, *Kircher*, *Lipsius*, *Tellez*, *Serarius*, *Tanner*, *Fromondus*, *Acarisus*, *Inchofer*, *Polaccus*, *Pineda*, and *Lorinus*, omitting *Morin* and *Tacquet*, though the latter as well as himself was a Jesuit, a great mathematician, and a professed adversary of *Copernicism*; forbearing to give a like collection of the authors that had appeared in favor of it. Then having declared that he dared not add to or take any thing from the censure passed upon *Copernicism* by the sacred congregation of the cardinals, he subscribes to it as pronounced most prudently, and for the justest causes; and having set forth at large the 14th and 21st decrees, aforementioned, together with the sentence against *Galilæo*, he observes that without cause some censure them, or do not as yet acquiesce therein — In justice to *Riccioli* it is to be noted that he avoided those sharp reproaches which were cast on the *Copernicans* by many other of their adversaries, who continued to treat them as dangerous enemies of revelation, notwith-

standing they defended themselves by observing that divine and moral truths, and not the principles of astronomy, were to be sought for in the Scriptures, and that natural things, when there mentioned, were spoken of according to their appearance, and the common understanding of mankind, who were not intended to be instructed in natural philosophy by revelation, but in the knowledge of the true God, and the necessity of their obedience to his laws.

S E C T. XX.

THE preceding decrees, and the arguments for the *Ptolemaic* system proving insufficient to prevent the progress of *Copernicisim*, all books treating of the mobility of the earth and immobility of the sun were prohibited. Whether this prohibition was first made by the pope, the holy Inquisition, or the sacred congregation of the Index, or when made, I cannot ascertain [d]. Pope *Alexander* the Seventh, in his bull, dated the 5th day of March 1664, declares that after the Index of prohibited books published by pope *Clement* the Eighth, according to the form of another Index which had come forth by authority of the council of *Trent*, many books had been prohibited by the successors of pope *Clement*, and by the congregation of the cardinals of the Index, and their authors condemned; but no regular and distinct catalogue, comprizing these books and their authors, had been made by public authority; wherefore, pursuant to his decree, a new general Index, containing the books prohibited after the last Index of *Clement*, and also those described in the catalogues aforementioned, having been accurately composed and revised, he thereby approved and confirmed the same. This Index, with the bull prefixed, was published in the same

[d] The master of the sacred palace he should by his decree make this general prohibition.
but it appears to me improbable that

year, together with the *Tridentine* Index as published by the authority of *Clement* the Eighth in 1595, and an Index of the decrees made from that time to the 20th day of February 1664, wherein those decrees were at large set forth. In 1665 the general Index of prohibited books made and published in the year preceding, being rendered less intricate, and enlarged, was published by command of *Alexander* the Seventh; and in 1667, by his command, the same Index was again published, and with it the bull aforesaid, the *Tridentine* Index as published by *Clement* the Eighth, and the Index of the decrees made from that time to the 7th of May 1667; the three latter, it is said, being published that the origin of the prohibition of the books might be known. This last general Index contains the following article [*e*]:

“ Libri omnes, et quicunque Libelli, Commentarii, Com-
 “ positiones, Consulta, Epistolæ, Glossæ, Opuscula, Orationes,
 “ Responsa, Tractatus, tam typis editi quam manuscripti, con-
 “ tinentes et tractantes infra-scriptas materias, seu de infra-
 “ scriptis materiis :”

.
De mobilitate Terræ, et immobilitate Solis.

“ All books, and whatever tracts, commentaries, compo-
 “ sitions, decrees, epistles, glosses, essays, orations, answers,
 “ treatises, both printed and manuscript, containing and treat-
 “ ing of the underwritten matters, or concerning the under-
 “ written matters :”

.
Of the mobility of the Earth and immobility of the Sun.

It is needless to say how nearly this last prohibition, and the aforesaid decrees, in case the court of *Rome* had continued to enjoy that extent and plenitude of power which it some

[*e*] Which is not to be found in the Index of the decrees; wherefore I am inclined to think the general prohibition contained in it was made by pope *Alexander*, and by his command

directly inserted in this last general Index, or in that Index which was made under his direction in 1664, and thence transferred into this last.

Christian
Era.

time possessed, would have affected the learned labours of the most illustrious *Newton*, and other excellent authors, who, to the glory of the sole adorable Being of all perfections, and to the enlargement and humiliation of the mind of man, have manifested the wonderful magnificence, beauty, order and excellence of the material creation, with the universality, simplicity, and force of the few laws whereby the whole is governed and preserved.

The several circumnavigations of the earth that have ensued on the discoveries begun by the noble prince *Henry* having irresistibly proved that the earth is round, and its other hemisphere inhabited, and the central position of the sun, with the diurnal and annual motions of the earth, being established by principles of science, I shall leave to the *Roman* doctors the care of the wound given to their favorite *Infallibility* by the manifest errors of the court of *Rome*, and to more equal judges to determine whether in this case *Ptolemy* or the *Pontificate* has the best right upon the whole to bear away the prize of triumphant error.

S E C T. XXI.

IN the next place we shall briefly consider what knowledge the *Europeans* and their neighbours had of the inhabited parts of the earth in times preceding the discoveries begun by prince *Henry*.

Year of the
World.

1820.

Troy was destroyed. *Strabo* [*f*] says, that “the navigation of the *Phœnicians* was commonly known, who sailed even beyond the pillars of *Hercules*, and built cities both there and about the middle parts of the *Libyan* coast, a little after the *Trojan* times.” *Pomponius Mela* [*g*] says that “it was some time doubtful whether *Africa* were surrounded by the sea, or had a boundless extent: but *Hanno* the *Carthaginian* being sent to make discoveries, having passed the strait’s

[*f*] Lib. 7.

[*g*] Lib. iii. cap. 9.

“mouth,

“mouth, and sailed round a great part of it, related that not
“sea but provisions failed him.” And *Pliny* [*b*] says, that
“*Hanno*, when *Carthage* flourished in power, having sailed
“from *Gades* to the end of *Arabia* [*i*] committed the voyage
to writing, and that *Himilco* was sent at the same time to discover
the outermost parts of *Europe*.”

In 1533 *Gelenius* printed at *Basil* a short piece in Greek, bearing the title of, “The circumnavigation of *HANNO*, commander [*βασιλευς*] of the *Carthaginians*, of the *Libyan* parts beyond the *Herculean* pillars, which he dedicated in the temple of *Saturn*, shewing as followeth.” It is therein declared that it seemed good to the *Carthaginians* that *Hanno* should sail beyond the pillars of *Hercules*, and build *Libyophœnician* cities; that he sailed with 60 ships of 50 oars each, taking with him 30,000 men and women, with provisions and other necessities; that having passed by the pillars, and sailed beyond them two days sail [*k*], he built the first city, naming it *Thyniaterio*; that afterwards proceeding westward they came to *Soloentum* a *Libyc* promontory [being, as some suppose, cape *Cantin*] where having erected a temple to *Nep-tune* they sailed eastward half a day, till they came to a lake lying not far from the sea, and having passed it about a day’s sail they built cities by the sea, called *Caricos Wall*, *Gytte*, *Acra*, *Melitta*, and *Arambe*: that departing thence they

[*b*] Lib. ii. cap. 67.

[*i*] That *Hanno* sailed to the end of *Arabia* is with reason supposed by *Sal-masus*, in his *Plinian Exercitations*, to be a mistake.

[*k*] *Herodotus*, lib. iv. says, that a ship under full sail completh in a long day 70,000 fathoms, and in a night 60,000. The Greek fathom being
7. fathoms
6 : 0.525 *English* measure, the whole
number of fathoms makes 148.804.
Xenophon, in his *Expedition of Cyrus*, lib. vi. says, it is as far from *Byzantium*

to *Heraclea* as a trireme galley can row in the longest day. If the situation of these two places be given aright in our best modern maps, their nearest distance by sea, I apprehend, is about 130 *English* miles. *Arrian*, who governed *Cappadocia* under the emperor *Adrian*, in his *Circumnavigation of the Euxine sea*, makes their distance amount to 1670 stadia; but it is to be noted this distance is composed of the several distances of many intermediate places, including the flexures of the land in passing from place to place.

came

came to the river *Lixus* [supposed by some to be the *Sus*] whence they sailed by a desert coast to the south two days, and then again to the east a day's course; that having found in the bottom of a certain bay a small island in circuit 5 stadia they peopled it, naming it *Cerne*. They conjectured that it lay right against *Carthage*; for the navigation was similar from *Carthage* to the pillars, and from them to *Cerne*. Thence they proceeded to make discoveries, until, as some understand this history of the voyage, they came within a degree of the equinoctial line; but, their provisions failing, they sailed no further.

This piece of history has received different treatment among the ancients as well as moderns. *Pliny* [l] says, “ there “ were commentaries of *Hanno*, who was ordered in the most “ flourishing state of the *Punic* affairs to explore the ambit of “ *Africa*, whom many of the *Greeks* and *Romans* following “ have related indeed other things fabulous, and that many “ cities were there built by him, of which there is neither “ memory nor footstep extant.” And *Æmilianus*, one of the company at the *Feast of the Sophists*, written by *Athenæus*, having observed [m] that “ *Juba*, king of the *Moors*, a man “ of various learning, in his commentaries concerning *Libya*, “ mentioning the citron, said that it was called by the *Libyans* “ the *Hesperian* apple, from the time that *Hercules* brought “ into *Greece* apples called golden from their colour — *Demo- “ critus* replied; If *Juba* relates such things, farewell to *Libyc* “ books, and the wandrings of *Hanno*.” Of the moderns some have taken for granted, and others insisted that we have it in its genuine state: some have called it a fragment; others supposing it an abridgment of the original work of *Hanno*, and others treating it as supposititious. *Ramusio*, who was greatly esteemed for his learning and judgment, says that it was written in the *Punic* tongue, translated thence into *Greek*, whence he translated it into *Italian*, and published it in his

[l] Lib. v. cap. 1.

[m] Lib. iii. cap. 7.

large collection of voyages in the 16th century [n], together with a discourse upon it, containing his own observations in support of it, and what passed in conversation at *Venice*, between count *Rimondo* of *Verona* and a *Portuguese* pilot, who was not only well skilled in navigation, but by much reading and application had gained great knowledge, and was particularly well acquainted with the maps of *Ptolemy*; and had moreover traversed the western coast of *Africa* so often that he was well acquainted with its principal havens, rivers, and mountains, of which he had taken draughts. The count, who had a great regard and friendship for him by reason of these qualifications, read this voyage of *Hanno* to him. He was surprized to find that the coast of *Africa* was so well known two thousand years before, and that the knowledge of it had been lost till the *Portuguese* made their late discoveries; and then, proceeding point by point thorough the voyage, he explained the several parts, reconciling them with the situation, course, and nature of the lands and seas as he had found them in the series of his navigations; and the famous *Bochart*, giving credit to this piece of history as now extant, has by his observations illustrated part of it in his sacred Geography [o]. The warmest advocate for this piece is *Isaac Vossius*, who contends for its great antiquity as well as truth, saying it is far more ancient than all the monuments of the *Greeks*; and its greatest opponent is Mr. *Dodwell*. The number and length of their arguments will not admit of their being here inserted — The geographers and critics making use of this history I could not forbear mentioning it; but, without entering into farther particulars, shall leave it, after observing that neither *Vossius*, *Dodwell*, or any of their followers, or other late writer on this subject, whom I have seen, appears to have read *Ramusio's* discourse, with his account of what passed between count *Rimondo* and the *Portuguese* pilot, who, from his

[n] The third edition of this work, lished in 1563.
the only one that I have seen, was pub- [o] Lib. i. cap. 37.

Year of the
World.

knowledge of that large tract of sea-coast which is described in the history, must, I think, be able to judge whether those descriptions were or were not taken from nature. And if the description of the sea-coast be such as could not be given without a voyage made along it, the evidence arising thence in favor of this history seems to me worthy of consideration.

HERODOTUS in his *Melpomene* says: *Asia* is inhabited as far as *India*; what lyes beyond it to the eastward is desert, nor can any one say what it is. And a little after: “I wonder at those who have bounded and divided *Libya* [p], and *Asia*, and *Europe*, for their difference is not small. In length indeed *Europe* exceeds the others; but with respect to breadth it appears to me not worthy to be compared. *Libya* sheweth itself to be flowed round, excepting where it borders upon *Asia*. *Neco* king of *Egypt* was the first we know of that discovered this, who, after he had left off digging the chanel leading from the *Nile* to the *Arabian* gulph, sent *Phœnicians* in ships, commanding them to sail out on the back [of *Libya*] by the *Herculean* pillars, as far as to the north sea, and so to return to *Egypt*. The *Phœnicians* therefore sailing out of the *Erythrean* sea navigated the southern sea, and when autumn came, going ashore, they sowed the land in whatsoever part of *Libya* they were sailing, and waited the harvest; and having reaped the wheat failed: thus two years being spent, in the 3d year, having passed the *Herculean* pillars, they returned into *Egypt*, and related what is not credible to me, though perhaps to another, that sailing round *Libya* they had the sun on the right hand. Thus it was first known.” It being certain that these men when they had sailed to the southward of the tropic of *Capricorn* must have had the sun on their right hand at mid-day at any season, when standing in that position which placed it on their left in their own country, it is evident the matter related, which appeared

3401.
44th Olymp.
first year.

[p] Meaning *Africa*.

strange

strange to them and incredible to *Herodotus*, instead of giving any real cause of objection to their credit, was the natural corroborating proof of the truth of their narration, in case their actual return up the *Mediterranean* sea had wanted any further evidence of it. Afterwards he says, “*Europe* is not fully known to any one, nor whether it be bounded to the east and the north by the sea.”

Year of the
World.

S E C T. XXII.

THE most judicious and faithful *POLYBIUS* was born at *Megalopolis*, a city of *Arcadia*. In the 4th book of his history, speaking of the known habitable world, he says, “It is divided into three portions under three names, *Asia*, *Libya*, and *Europe*, which are bounded by the *Tanais* [q], the *Nile*, and the strait at the *Herculean* pillars. *Asia* lyes between the *Tanais* and the *Nile* — *Libya* lyes between the *Nile* and the pillars of *Hercules* — These countries therefore more universally viewed possess the space on the south of our [*the Mediterranean*] sea, from the east to the west. *Europe* lyes opposite to them both towards the north, extending with a continued tract from east to west. The best and largest part of it lyes under the north between the river *Tanais* and *Narbo* — From *Narbo* and the adjacent country to the *Pyrenean* mountains the *Celtæ* dwell — The remaining part of *Europe*, which extendeth from these mountains to the west and to the *Herculean* pillars, is surrounded by our sea and by the outward sea. That part which extendeth on our sea to the *Herculean* pillars is called *Iberia*, that which lyes upon the outward, and what is called the great sea, hath no common name, having been but lately discovered. The whole is inhabited by barbarous and populous nations --- But as with respect to *Asia* and

3800.
1 3^d Olymp.
fourth year.

[q] The *Don*.

O 2

“*Libya*,

Year of the
World.

“ *Libya*, in what manner they join each other about *Æthiopia*,
 “ no one to our times can certainly say, whether the parts to
 “ the southward be continued continent, or surrounded with
 “ the sea; in like manner the parts extending between *Tanais*
 “ and *Narbo* to the north are to this time unknown to us.”
 Of the eastern boundary of *Asia* he makes no mention.

Christian
Æra.

STRABO, book 2d, having defined the earth to be a globe,
 and distinguished by five zones, says, “ The northern hemis-
 “ phere containing two quadrants of the earth, made by the
 “ equinoctial circle with the circle passing through the poles,
 “ in each of these is conceived a quadrilateral figure, the nor-
 “ thern side of which is half of a parallel circle towards the
 “ pole, the southern side half the equinoctial; the other sides
 “ are segments of the circle passing through the poles opposite
 “ each other, equal in length. In the one of these quadri-
 “ lateral figures (it matters not which) we say our world is
 “ placed, surrounded with the sea, and like an island. This
 “ is evident to sense and reason. But if any one disbelieve
 “ this reason, it would differ nothing in geography to make
 “ it an island, agreeing to what we have from experience, that
 “ it is circumnavigable from the east each way, and from the
 “ west, a few of the middle regions excepted; for to bound
 “ these with sea or uninhabited land differeth not; for a geo-
 “ grapher seeketh to describe the known parts of the world,
 “ omitting the unknown. It will suffice by joining a right
 “ line to the extreme points of the preternavigation each
 “ way, to complete the whole form of the said island. Let
 “ therefore the island be placed in the said quadrilateral figure.
 “ We must take its apparent magnitude, taking from the
 “ whole magnitude of the earth our hemisphere, and from
 “ this the half, and from this again the quadrilateral figure
 “ in which we say the world lyes--- But seeing the form of
 “ the portion of the northern hemisphere between the equi-
 “ noctial and the parallel taken towards the pole is a spondyl,
 “ and the circle passing through the pole bisecting the hemis-
 “ phere

“ phere bisefts the spondyl also, and maketh the quadrilateral
 “ figure, the quadrilateral figure on which the *Atlantic* ocean
 “ lyeth will, ’tis plain, be less than the surface of the spondyl,
 “ and the habitable world a chlamydoid [r] island in it, being
 “ less than half of the quadrilateral portion. This is mani-
 “ fested from geometry, and the vastness of the circumfluent
 “ sea, which hideth the extremities of the continents each
 “ way, and draweth them into a contracted form, in length
 “ 70,000 stadia, for the more part bounded with sea which
 “ cannot be navigated for its greatness and solitude; in
 “ breadth 30,000, bounded with uninhabitable parts through
 “ heat or cold: the part of the quadrilateral figure unin-
 “ habited through heat is in breadth 8800 stadia, and its
 “ greatest length 126,000, equal to half the equinoctial.”
 --- He observes that “ modern writers have nothing to relate
 “ beyond *Ireland*, which lyes near and over against *Britain*,
 “ to the northward of it, and is inhabited by wild men, who
 “ live wretchedly through cold, so that [he thinks] the boun-
 “ dary should be placed in those parts.” He afterwards says,
 that “ the known world hath its breadth defined by extreme
 “ parallel lines, which divide its habitable parts from the un-
 “ inhabitable each way; and that they are towards the north
 “ that which passeth through *Ireland*, and towards the torrid
 “ zone that which passeth through the cinnamon country.”
 The breadth he measures by a right line drawn northward
 from the south side-line, and passing by *Meroë*, *Siene*, *Alex-
 andria*, *Rhodes*, *Caria*, *Ionian*, *Troas*, *Byzantium*, and the
Borysthenes [s], into the country of the *Roxolani*--- The most
 western part of the world he says is the promontory of *Spain*:
 “ called *Sacred*.” In the 15th book, speaking of *India*,
 which he places first towards the east, to prepare his reader
 for the imperfect account given of it, he says, “ It is to be
 “ considered with a benevolent mind, because *India* is most
 “ remote, and not many of the inhabitants of our parts have

[r] Resembling the form of a cloak.

 [s] The *Nieper*.

“ seen

Christian
Æra.

“ seen it, and those who have seen it have seen part only, the
 “ greater part they relate from hear-say; and indeed what
 “ they have seen, has come to their knowledge in a military
 “ march and course; wherefore they do not give a like rela-
 “ tion of the same things, even when they write as of things
 “ carefully examined. Some of them, although they were in
 “ the same expedition and peregrination, as those who with
 “ *Alexander* subdued *Asia*, often relate things contrary to
 “ each other; and if they differ thus concerning things seen,
 “ what ought we to think concerning things related from
 “ hear-say? But neither do others who have wrote concern-
 “ ing these things long after them, nor those who now sail
 “ thither, relate any thing certain --- And of those traders
 “ who now sail out of *Egypt* by the *Nile* and the *Arabian*
 “ gulph as far as *India*, few have sailed as far as to the
 “ *Ganges*, and they are illiterate people, whose accounts are of
 “ no use for writing a history of places.” Afterwards he
 bounds *India* on the north by the extreme parts of *Taurus*,
 and the chain of mountains called by the *Macedonians* *Cau-*
casus, extending to the eastern sea; on the west by the river
Indus; the south and east sides, being much greater than the
 other sides, extend, he says, to the *Atlantic* sea; that its
 length is from west to east, and what extends as far as
Palibothra may be spoken of with certainty; but the parts
 beyond are taken by conjecture of those who sail from the
 sea up the river *Ganges* as far as *Palibothra*. In the 17th
 book he says, “ The figure of *Libya* is a rectangled triangle,
 “ considered in *plano*, having for the base the coast upon the
 “ *Mediterranean* sea from *Egypt* and the *Nile* as far as
 “ *Mauritania* and the *Pillars*. The side rectangular to this
 “ is formed by the *Nile* as far as *Æthiopia*, being projected to
 “ the ocean; the side subtending the right angle all the sea-
 “ coast between *Æthiopia* and *Mauritania*. The part towards
 “ the vertex of the said figure, falling within the torrid zone, we
 “ speak of by conjecture, it being inaccessible; so that we
 “ can say nothing as to the greatest breadth of the country.”

S E C T. XXIII.

POMPONIUS MELA [*t*] says, “What lay beyond
 “the *Caspian* bay was a long time doubtful whether
 “the same were ocean or frozen land with a boundless extent.
 “The natural philosophers and *Homer* said that the whole
 “world is flowed round with the sea; and *Cornelius Nepos*,
 “a more modern and certain author, hath produced *Quintus*
 “*Metellus Celer* a witness of this matter, and recordeth him
 “to have related thus: When he was proconsul in *Gaul*
 “certain *Indians* were given to him by the king of the
 “*Suevi* [*u*]; upon enquiring whence they came into those
 “parts, he was informed that being carried by the force of
 “tempests out of the *Indian* seas, and having passed over the
 “interjacent [seas], they at length came upon the coast of
 “*Germany*.” “*Nepos*, as quoted by *Pliny* [*w*], related of
 “the northern circuit, that *Indians*, who sailing out of *India*
 “for the sake of commerce had by tempests been carried
 “into *Germany*, were presented by the king of the *Suevi* to
 “*Quintus Metellus Celer*, colleague of *Lucius Afranius* in the
 “consulship; but at that time proconsul of *Gaul*.” In the
 year of the world 3945 *Metellus* was proconsul of *Transalpine*
Gaul. The time of the birth or death of *Nepos* is not
 known; but as he was the familiar friend of *Cicero* and

Christian
 Æra.

[*t*] Lib. iii. c. 5.

[*u*] The people, whose king gave these *Indians* to *Metellus*, have different names given them in different *Pomponian* codes. *Vadianus*, in his edition, calls them *Suevi*; in the last edition, published by *Abraham Gronovius*, they are named *Beti*, for which reading *Jf. Vossius* contends, adding that the *Beti* are the *Batavi*. *Pliny*, in his account of this transaction (which follows here immediately) calls them *Suevi*. *Hermolaus Barbarus* and *Harduin* sup-

pose this to be the true reading. *Tacitus*, in his treatise of the situation, customs, and people of *Germany*, says, “the *Suevi* possessed the greater part of *Germany*, being distinct nations with different names, though in common they were called *Suevi*.” And *Dion Cassius*, in the 51st book, says, that, “accurately speaking, the *Suevi* dwell beyond the *Rhine*; for there are also many other people who take to themselves the name of *Suevi*.”

[*w*] Lib. ii. c. 67.

Atticus,

Christian
Era.

Atticus, from this and other circumstances of his life it is certain he lived in the proconsulship of *Metellus*.

PLINY [x] says, “ From *Gades* and the columns of *Hercules* the whole west round *Spain* and *France* is at this time navigated; and the greater part of the northern ocean hath been navigated, *Augustus Cæsar* having sent a fleet round *Germany* to the promontory of the *Cimbri* [y] --- On the other side of *Gades*, from the same west a great part of the south bay [*sinus*] in the circuit of *Mauritania* is at this time navigated.” Afterwards [z] he says, “ Our part of the earth, swimming as it were in the surrounding ocean, extendeth farthest from east to west, that is from *India* to the consecrated pillars of *Hercules* at *Gades*, 8,568,000 paces, as *Artemidorus* computes; but according to *Isidore* 9,818,000. *Artemidorus* addeth, from *Gades* round the sacred promontory to the promontory of the *Artabri* [a], where the front of *Spain* runneth out farthest, 491 [miles] more. The measure is taken two ways. From the river *Ganges* and its mouth where it falls into the eastern ocean, through *India* and *Parthyene* [b] to *Myriandrus* [c], a city of *Syria* situated in the *Iffic* bay, 5,215,000 paces. Thence by the nearest course to the island *Cyprus*, *Patara* in *Lycia*, *Rhodes*, *Astypalæa* [d], islands in the *Carpathian* sea [e], *Tanarus* [f] in *Laconia*, *Lilybæum* [g] in *Sicily*, *Calaris* [h] in *Sardinia*, 2,103,000 paces. Thence to *Gades* 1,250,000 paces, which whole measure from that sea maketh 8,568,000 paces. Another way, which is more certain, extendeth

[x] Lib. ii. c. 67.

[y] The *Scævo*, or north cape of *Jutland*.

[z] Cap. 112.

[a] This cape, after bearing the names of promontorium *Artabrorum*, *Celticum*, and *Nerium* was named *Finis terræ* (The end of the land) whence it is now called *Finister*.

[b] Part of ancient *Parthia*, and of the present *Persian* *Irac*.

[c] Formerly a large sea-port town, of which, I understand, there are at present no remains, situated at the entrance of the bay formerly called *Iffic*, and now *Golfo di Lajazzo*.

[d] *Stampalia*.

[e] The sea near *Scarpanto*, an island near *Rhodes*, anciently called *Carpathus*.

[f] *Cabo Matapan*, or *Cabo Maini*.

[g] *Cabo Boei*, or *Cabo di Marsalla*.

[h] *Gagliere*, or *Cagliari*.

“ chiefly

“ chiefly by land from *Ganges* to the river *Euphrates*
 “ 5,169,000 paces. Thence to *Mazaca* [*i*] in *Cappa-*
 “ *docia* 319,000. Thence through *Phrygia* [*k*], *Caria* [*l*],
 “ *Ephesus* [*m*] 415,000; from *Ephesus* through the *Ægean*
 “ sea to *Delos* [*n*] 200 [miles]; to the isthmus 212 [miles]
 “ 500 [paces]. Thence by land and by the *Lechaic* sea [*o*],
 “ and the *Corinthian* bay to *Patras* of *Peloponnesus* [*p*] 90,000
 “ [paces]; to *Leucas* [*q*] 87,500; to *Corcyra* [*r*] as many;
 “ to the *Acroceraunian* [*s*] [mountains] 132,500; to *Brun-*
 “ *disum* [*t*] 87,500; to *Rome* 360,000. To the *Alpes* at
 “ *Scingomagus* [*u*] 519 [miles]. Through *Gaul* to the *Pyre-*
 “ *næan* mountains at *Illiberis* [*w*] 927; to the ocean and shore
 “ of *Spain* 331. By the passage at *Gades* 7500 [paces],
 “ which measure, by *Artemidorus's* method, maketh 8945
 “ [miles].

“ But the latitude of the earth from the southern situation
 “ to the north is collected to be near one half less; 4,490,000
 “ [paces] by which it is manifest how much heat taketh away
 “ on one side, and cold on the other; for neither do I imagine
 “ lands to be wanting, or that it is not in the form of a globe;
 “ but that there are unknown uninhabitable parts each way.
 “ This measure runneth from the shore of the *Æthiopic* ocean
 “ where it is inhabited to *Meröe* [*x*] 1,000,000 [paces].
 “ Thence to *Alexandria* [*y*] 1,200,050. To *Rhodes* 563
 “ [miles] To *Gnidos* [*z*] 87,500 [paces]. To *Con* [*a*]
 “ 25,000. To *Samos* 100,000. To *Chios* 94,000. To
 “ *Mitylene* 65,000. To *Tenedos* 94,000. To the *Sigean*

[*i*] Another name of the city *Cæsarea* in *Cappadocia*, now *Tifaria*.

[*k*] *Sarcum*.

[*l*] *Adinelli*, or *Germian*.

[*m*] *Epheso*, or *Fiena*.

[*n*] *Sdiles*, or *Sdilles*.

[*o*] Gulph of *Lepanto*.

[*p*] *Alorca*.

[*q*] *S. Maura*, or *Maur*.

[*r*] *Corfu*, or *Corfou*.

[*s*] *Cimariotti*, or *Monte di Chimara*.

[*t*] *Brindisi*.

[*u*] *Suze*.

[*w*] *Colibre*.

[*x*] *Gueguere*, *Elfaba*, and *Bed Amare*, or *Naulebabe*.

[*y*] *Scanderia*.

[*z*] A city of *Caria* in *Asia Minor*, now a huge heap of ruins near cape *Crio*.

[*a*] *Stancou*, or *Lango*.

Christian
Æra.

“ promontory [b] 12,500, To the mouth of the *Pontus* [c]
 “ 312,500. To the promontory *Carambis* [d] 350 [miles],
 “ To the mouth of the *Mæotis* [e] 312,500 [paces]. To the
 “ mouth of the *Tanais* 275,000; which course by sea may
 “ be rendered shorter 89,000. From the mouth of the
 “ *Tanais* the most diligent authors have made no certain dis-
 “ covery. *Artemidorus* thought all beyond it unknown,
 “ though he confesseth that about the *Tanais* nations of the
 “ *Sarmatæ* [f] dwell to the northward. *Isidore* addeth
 “ 1,200,050 [paces], as far as *Thule* [g]; which is the con-
 “ jecture of divination. I understand the country of the
 “ *Sarmatæ* is known to be no less in extent than that space;
 “ and indeed how great ought it to be to contain innumerable
 “ nations often changing their habitations; wherefore I take
 “ the ulterior measure of the uninhabitable quarter to be
 “ much greater; for I know that from *Germany* immense
 “ islands have been not long since found.”---*Pliny* [h], with
 others of the ancients, supposed the *Caspian* sea to be a bay of
 the northern or *Scythic* ocean.

S E C T. XXIV.

PTOLEMY [i] says, “ The habitable part of our earth,
 “ divided by the ancients into three continents, is ter-
 “ minated on the east by unknown land adjoining to the
 “ eastern people of great *Asia*, the *Sinæ* and *Sericæ*--- On the
 “ south likewise by unknown land, which encompasseth the
 “ *Indian* sea, and comprehendeth *Æthiopia* which is south of
 “ *Libya*, and is called *Agisymba*--- On the west also by un-
 “ known land which receiveth the *Æthiopic* gulph of *Libya*,
 “ and then by the western ocean which lyes on the western-

[b] *Janizzari*, or *Janisari*.

[c] The *Euxine* or *Black* sea.

[d] *Cabo Pisello*.

[e] *Mar delle Zabacche*, or *Mar de là*
Tana.

[f] *Tartars*.

[g] *Iceland*, or, as some, *Schetland*.

[h] Cap. 67.

[i] *Geogr. Euar.* lib. vii. cap. 5.

“ most

“ most parts of *Libya* and *Europe* --- And on the north by
 “ the ocean which encircleth the *British* islands, and the
 “ northernmost parts of *Europe*, called the *Deucalidonian* and
 “ *Sarmatic*, and also with unknown land adjacent to the most
 “ northern regions of great *Asia*, *Sarmatia*, *Scythia*, and
 “ *Serica* --- The southern boundary of known land is termi-
 “ nated by a parallel south of the equinoctial 16 parts, 26
 “ minutes, of such parts as the greatest circle contains 360
 “ --- A parallel 63 parts north of the equinoctial terminates
 “ the northern limit, and passeth through the island *Tbule*; so
 “ that the latitude of land known is 79 parts, 26 minutes, or
 “ 80 entire degrees; and is near 40,000 stadia, one part or
 “ degree containing 500 stadia, as hath been found by dili-
 “ gent admeasurements, and the whole circuit comprehendeth
 “ 180,000 stadia. Again, a meridian passing through the
 “ metropolis of the *Sinæ* terminateth the eastern limits of
 “ land known, being distant eastward from that which passeth
 “ through *Alexandria* 119 parts, 30 minutes, reckoned on the
 “ equinoctial, which is almost eight equinoctial hours. The
 “ western part is bounded by the meridian passing through
 “ the fortunate islands, and which is distant from the meri-
 “ dian of *Alexandria* 60 parts, 30 minutes, and four equi-
 “ noctial hours; but from the most eastern semicircle 180
 “ parts, and 12 equinoctial hours; so that the longitude of
 “ the known world is judged to be upon the equinoctial
 “ 90,000 stadia; upon the most southern part of it 86,330
 “ nearly, and upon the northernmost 40,854. And again,
 “ upon the parallel which passeth through *Rhodes*, under
 “ which usually mensurations are made, and which is distant
 “ from the equinoctial 36 parts, are nearly 72,000 stadia;
 “ and upon the parallel passing through *Syene* [*k*], and which
 “ is distant from the equinoctial 23 parts, 50 minutes, and is
 “ situated almost in the middle of the whole latitude, are

[*k*] In *Egypt*.

Christian
Era.

“ 82,336 stadia, according to the proportion of the said parallel to the equinoctial.”

Third Century.

AGATHEMER, whose age and country are uncertain, but who probably lived in the former part of the third century, in his *Epitome of Geography* [*l*] says, “ the ancients have described the habitable world to be round, Greece in the midst, and Delphos [in the midst] of that; for it possesseth the navel of the earth. Democritus, a man of much experience, first observed that the earth is extended, the length being equal to the whole and half of the breadth. With him agreed Dicæarchus the peripatetic. But Eudoxius [made] the length double the breadth; and Eratosthenes more than double. Crates supposed it a semicircle. Hipparchus tripezoïdal. Others like a tail; but Posidonius the Stoic, like a sling, and wide in the midst from south to north, narrow towards the east and west; but so as the parts eastward are wider towards the Indian [land].” --- In his first mention of the length of the habitable world from the river Ganges to Gades [*m*], where he gives the particulars of the twofold measure, saving a difference of 5 stadia in the first, he agrees with Pliny, and explains the measure from Cagliari to Gades, declaring it to be taken by the Gymnasian islands (Minorca, Majorca, and Ivica). Then proceeding to mention the breadth of the inhabited earth, measuring it from the Æthiopic ocean by Meroë and Alexandria to the Tanais, he makes it amount to 37,056 stadia. The parts beyond the mouths of the Tanais to the northward, he observes, are unknown. Afterwards [*n*] he says, “ the circuit of the whole earth is declared to be 252,000 stadia; the magnitude of the habitable world is measured from east to west 70,000 stadia; that is from the mouth of the river Ganges, the easternmost in India, to the westernmost promontory of the whole habitable world, which is called Sacred, and is a promontory of Lusitania more west than the Hercules

[*l*] Lib. i. cap. 1.

[*m*] Lib. i. cap. 4.

[*n*] Lib. ii. cap. 1.

“ pillars.

“ pillars about 3000 stadia. And this is the length of the
“ whole habitable world.”

MARCIAN of *Pontic Heraclea*, whose age is uncertain, but who probably wrote his circumnavigation before *Constantine* removed the seat of the empire from *Rome* to *Constantinople*, says [o], “ the magnitude of the habitable world from east
“ to west measures 78,545 stadia, that is from the mouths
“ of the river *Ganges*, the easternmost river in *India*, to the
“ westernmost promontory of the whole habitable world,
“ which is called the *Sacred* promontory --- a strait line of the
“ breadth where broadest may measure 43,060 stadia, that is
“ from south to north, as from the *Æthiopic* ocean to the
“ island *Thule*.”

In the cosmography that passeth under the name of *ÆTHICUS*, whom some suppose to have lived in the time of <sup>Fourth Cen-
tury.</sup> the elder *Theodosius* [p]; but whether it ought to be ascribed to him, or to *Julius Honorius* the orator, the learned have not been able to ascertain, it is said “ the senate and *Roman*
“ people having triumphed over all the world, *Julius Cæsar*
“ when consul thought fit that by decree of the senate the
“ whole, then become *Roman*, should be measured by the
“ most prudent persons, adorned with every gift of phi-
“ losophy; therefore, in the consulship of *Julius Cæsar* and
“ *Marc Anthony*, the world began to be measured, that is
“ from the consulship of the above written, to the consulship
“ of *Augustus* the third time, and of *Crassus*, in 21 years, 5
“ months and 9 days, all the east was measured by *Zenodorus*
“ — Also from the consulship of *Julius Cæsar* and *Marc*
“ *Anthony*, to the tenth consulship of *Augustus*, in 29 years,
“ 8 months and 10 days, the northern part was measured by
“ *Theodotus* — In like manner from the consulship of *Julius*
“ *Cæsar* to the consulship of *Saturnus* and *Cinna* the southern
“ part was measured by *Polyclitus*, in 32 years, 1 month and

[o] Lib. i. §. 1.

[p] He began to reign A. C. 379, and reigned 16 years.

Christian
Æra.

“ 10 days. And thus the whole world, within 32 years, “ was surveyed by the measurers, and report made to the “ senate [*perlatum est ad senatum*] of all its contents [*q*].” He then proceeds to set forth the seas, islands, mountains, provinces, towns, rivers, and nations [*r*], contained in the whole, varying therein considerably from the “ Extracts of “ *Julius Honorius* pertaining to Cosmography,” published with exactness by *Ja. Gronovius*, from the *Thuanæan* code.

In the latter part of this work, which is called *Another Description of the Whole World*, it is said, “ our ancestors and “ their followers reckoned *Africa* a third part of the world, “ not for the space of measure, but by reason of the circum- “ clusions, because proceeding southward it is hemmed in by “ its own sea, which ariseth out of the ocean from the west: “ thence the boundary of *Africa* incloseth a straitened and “ narrow desert.” It is before said that its utmost bound [westward] is mount *Atlas*, and the islands called *Fortunate*.

S E C T. XXV.

IN one of the middle centuries five books of geography were written by an anonymous author of *Ravenna*. *Gronovius* observes that, “ in the age of *Honorius* and *Æthicus*, “ together with the decreasing majesty of the *Roman* empire, “ the *Roman* language was contaminated as well as the *Greek*, “ and, barbarous nations rushing in, the names of places “ were changed, sometimes in letters, sometimes in syllables, “ or new ones imposed. That between these authors and “ the cosmographer of *Ravenna* the commotions became “ every where still greater, whence proceeded a wonderful

[*q*] The number of years, and the consulships, which are mentioned to ascertain the time of the several men- surations, are irreconcilable with the best chronological tables; but this

may have been occasioned by the negli- gence of copyists; for *Ger. Vossius* observes that this author is very cor- ruptly published.

[*r*] *Gentes, quæ numerantur* cxxv.

“ change of that pure *Greek* and *Latin* into some what so
 “ barbarous, that it would form nothing but sound, nor could
 “ be understood, if under this cloud there appeared no spark-
 “ ling of the first origin of the words.” This geographer,
 in the third book, treating of *Africa*, says, “ to the south part
 “ the portion of *Cham* hath for its boundary the ocean which
 “ toucheth *Æthiopia Auxumitana*, *Candacissis* of the *Trog-*
 “ *lodytes*, *Æthiopia* of the *Garamantes*, *Æthiopia Biblobatis*,
 “ *Mauritania Perosis*, and *Mauritania Egel*, to the strait
 “ called *Septem-Gaditanum* ;” and concludes his fourth book,
 entitled *Europa*, with the following passage: *Item oceani Bri-*
tanici Spano-Guasconici, verum et Spanici, usque supra scriptum
fretum quod diximus Septe-Gaditane, ubi est mons Statiola, vel
insule Fortunatæ. Whence it appears, if I understand the
 author aright, that he placed the *Fortunate* islands near the
 straits of *Gibraltar*.

ALFRED the Great [s], it is well known, provided a respect-
 able sea-force for the defence of his kingdom. Being admir-
 able in all things, by the excellence of his genius he improved
 naval architecture so far, that he directed ships to be built
 much better formed for war than those which had been used
 by his predecessors, or were used by his enemies. These ships
 gave him great advantages over the fleets of those fierce in-
 vaders the *Danes*, whose number, according to bishop *Af-*
ser [t], “ increased daily ; so that if 30,000 of them were slain
 “ in one day, they were succeeded by double their number ;
 “ whereupon king *Alfred**,” the bishop says, “ commanded
 “ barks and gallies, that is, long ships, to be built throughout
 “ the kingdom, that he might encounter the enemies on their
 “ coming at sea [u] ;” and Mr. *Selden*, in his *Mare Clau-*

* In the year
877.

[s] He was born in the year 749,
 began his reign in 871, and died in
 901.

[t] This bishop had been the king's
 preceptor, and survived him several
 years.

[u] Crescebat insuper diebus singulis
 perversorum numerus, adeo quidem,
 ut si xxx ex eis millia una die necaren-
 tur, alii succedebant numero duplicato.
 Tunc rex Ælfrædus jussit cymbas et
 galeas, id est, longas naves, fabricari

Christian
Era.

sum [w], cites from the *Saxon* chronicles in the *Cotton* library a passage which he thus translates, *Construi jussit Alfredus rex naves longas quæ cum Danicis præliarentur: Fuere autem duplo illis longiores. Quarum nonnullæ remos habuere sexaginta, nonnullæ plures. Celeriores item fuere illis, minus nutantes, atque altiores. Nec ad formam sive Frisiam sive Danicam fabricatæ; sed eâ quam ipse existimavit præliis commodissimam.* “King “*Alfred* commanded long ships to be built, to encounter “those of the *Danes*. But they were twice as long; some “whereof had 60 oars, some more. They were also swifter, “less liable to roll, and deeper. Not built according to the “*Frisian* or *Danish* form, but in that which he thought most “convenient for fighting.” This consummate prince having by the exercise and cultivation of every military, civil, and religious virtue recovered, defended, and established his kingdom, sent an embassy to *India*, of which the following account is given by the monk of *Malmesbury*, an approved historian in the twelfth century, who, I believe, is the only ancient author extant that mentions this matter. *Eleemosynis intentus privilegia ecclesiarum, sicut pater statuerat, roboravit, et trans mare Roman, et ad sanctum Thomam in Indiam multa munera misit. Legatus in hoc missus Sigelinus Shireburnensis episcopus cum magna prosperitate, quod quisvis hoc seculo miretur, Indiam penetravit: inde rediens exoticos splendores gemmarum, et liquores aromatum, quorum illa humus ferax est, reportavit.* “Being “intent on works of charity, he strengthened the privileges “of the churches, as his father had purposed, and sent many “presents beyond sea to *Rome*, and into *India* to *St. Thomas*. “*Sigelin* bishop of *Shireburn*, the ambassador on this [occasion] “with great success penetrated *India*, which may be thought “strange in this age: returning thence he brought back for “reign gems, and liquors drawn from spices, with which that “soil abounds.” From this account, and the course of com-

per regnum, ut navali prælio hostibus Ælfredi rebus gestis.
adventanubus obviaret. *Afferus*, De [w] Lib. ii. c. 10.

munication which in those times took place between the western and eastern parts of the world, I conclude that *Sigelin*, after having been at *Rome*, went from some port in *Italy* by sea to the upper part of the *Mediterranean*, and proceeded thence partly by land, and partly by sea, to *India*, as the route of the *Indian* commerce then in use gave him opportunity.

The author of *Ymago Mundi*, in his chapter of *Africa*, says, that beyond *Æthiopia* are vast tracts of land rendered desert by the heat of the sun — that beyond these is the great ocean, which, through the sun's heat, is said to boil like a pot.

The knowledge of the *Fortunate* islands being entirely lost when the geographer of *Ravenna* wrote, or not long after, they continued unknown till near the year 1300, when they were found by the *Genoese*; and maritime knowledge was confined within such narrow limits that cape *Non*, which lyes at the distance of about 170 leagues from the strait's mouth, received its name from a prevailing opinion that it was the utmost boundary of all preceding navigations, and that it was dangerous, if not impracticable, to pass beyond it.

The celebrated *ÆNEAS SYLVIVS*, whose papal name was *Pius* the Second, in his cosmographical treatise entitled *Asia*, written during his popedom [x], says. “ We have read in *Otto* that
“ under the *Teutonic* emperors an *Indian* ship and traders were
“ found on the *German* coast, and it appeared that they had
“ been driven by the winds from the eastern quarter, which
“ could by no means have happened if, as many think, the
“ north sea was frozen and not navigable. From the columns
“ of *Hercules* the circuit of *Mauritania*, *Spain*, and *France*,
“ and almost all the west is at this time navigated. The east
“ is unknown to us through the diversity of religions and
“ empires, and immense barbarism. But the ancients relate
“ that it was navigated, and they gave names to the ocean
“ that surrounded the extreme lands from the respective
“ coasts, — None of the ancients mention the *Baltic* gulph.

[x] He was created pope in August 1458, and died in August 1464.

“ They believed it to be ocean, and part of what is called
 “ the *Germanic*---*Albert the Great* knew it to be a great
 “ gulph.” A little after he says, “ By consent of all there
 “ are three chief portions of the whole habitable [world].
 “ The first and greatest *Asia*; the second *Aphrica*; the third
 “ *Europe*. *Asia* is joined to *Aphrica*, as *Ptolemy* observes, by
 “ the back of *Arabia*, which separates our sea from the
 “ *Arabian* gulph. No body denies this: but he adds that
 “ elsewhere it is joined to it by unknown land which sur-
 “ roundeth the *Indian* sea; in which opinion he is almost
 “ singular; for all whom we have found writing of the
 “ situation of the world place the *Indian* sea without bounds
 “ to the south and east, and will have it to be part of the
 “ ocean, as is related by those who have sailed from the
 “ *Arabian* gulph into the *Atlantic* sea, and to the columns of
 “ *Hercules*.”

The learned SEBASTIAN MUNSTER, who was called the
Strabo of Germany, in the introduction to his *Novus Orbis*,
The New World, published in the former part of the 16th
 century, says. “ *Ptolemy* and *Strabo* knew not of any land
 “ beyond the western shores of *Spain* and *Africa*, except
 “ *Gades* and the *Fortunate* islands, which are the *Canaries*;
 “ nor did any after them know any thing of those numerous
 “ and large islands which are in the midway between *Africa*
 “ towards the west, and *India* in the ocean, discovered in our
 “ age. Neither will you find in any author that the ancients
 “ ever adventured on that vast ocean, which leadeth from the
 “ west into the east by the south; for they thought the
 “ *African* land extended so far towards the south pole, that
 “ by reason of the intense cold there was no conducting a
 “ ship round this way into the east any more than by the
 “ north.”

S E C T. XXVI.

HAVING taken this view of the world, so far as it was known in former times, with other matters relating to the knowledge of it, let us return to prince *Henry*, whom we left on the *Sacred* promontory preparing his ships to be sent out upon discovery.

Christian
Era.*Henry*

In 1417 he sent two ships that passed cape *Non*, and proceeded to cape *Bojador*, which running out very far westward into the ocean, and with a strong current making a great sea, the whole appeared so formidable that they returned; nevertheless the prince pursuing his design, in 1418, the island *Puerto Santo* was discovered, and in the next year *Madeira*, which one *Macham* an *English* man had discovered in 1344; and, several years before the death of king *John*, who died in August 1433, *Gil Yannez* passed cape *Bojador*, and planted the ensigns of the Christian redemption to the southward. The passing this cape, it is said, in the common opinion, was held equal to the labours of *Hercules* --- Upon this success the prince gave to the king his father in his life time, and to his successors, all the lands he had discovered, or might discover, as far as *India* inclusive. He acquainted pope *Martin* the Fifth with his past, and hopes of greater, achievements, and prayed him to confirm the donation which he had made, and also to grant plenary indulgence, to all persons concerned in prosecuting this great design, which the pope by his bull [y],

1417.

1418.

[y] Having some years ago, when collecting, for information and use on any occasion, the authentic evidence of the foreign acquisitions made by the *Europeans*, so far as any were related to *America*, in vain examined several editions of the *Roman Bullary*, the *Corps Universel Diplomatique*, and the *Codex Juris Diplomaticus*, and made many other searches in town for this

bull, some references in *Solerzano* and *Selden* gave me hopes that it might be found in the library of the latter, placed at *Oxford*; but although I received from the gentlemen there, with whom I was concerned on this occasion, all requisite assistance, in the most desirable manner, it could not be found.

Christian
Era.

freely granted; and thereby declared that whatever might be discovered from cape *Bojador* to utmost *India* should by the best right pertain to the *Portuguese* dominion.

This pope died in February 1431.

In the reign of king *Edward*, who succeeded king *John* his father, and died in September 1438, a few ships being sent upon this service they proceeded somewhat farther southward, without making any notable discovery.

Pope *Eugene* the Fourth confirmed by his grant [z] to king *Edward* that which his predecessor *Martin* the Fifth had made to king *John*.

In the reign of *Alphonfus*, who succeeded his father *Edward*, and died in August 1481, the rivers *del Oro* and *Senega*, with others, and all the *African* coast extending towards the south and east, as far as cape *Catherine*, with the islands *St. Thomas*, of the *Prince, Fernand Po*, of cape *de Verd*, and the *Azores* were discovered.

1454.
January 8.

January the 8th 1454 pope *Nicholas* the Fifth made the following grant to king *Alphonfus* and prince *Henry*, by his bull of that date, which is not to be found in the *Roman* Bullary, being, I believe, first published at large at *Hanover* in 1693 by *Leibnitz*, in his *Codex Juris Diplomaticus*. *Oderic Raynald*, in his continuation of the annals of *Baronius* [a], had before published an extract of it, with some variations; and baron *Dumont* transcribing it verbatim from *Leibnitz*, after giving it a different title [b], made it part of the *Corps Universel Diplomatique*, adding in the margin those variations. Whoever gave it the title [c] prefixed in the edition of *Leibnitz*, was evidently a stranger to the true relation of the grantees,

[z] I have not met with this grant.

[a] Tom. 19.

[b] Bulle du Pape NICHOLAS V, qui donne à ALPHONSE, Roi de Portugal, l'Empire de Guinée, et defend à tous autres d'y aller sans la permission des Portugais. A Rome le 8 Janvier 1454.

[c] Nicolaus V, dat Alphonso Lusita-

næ Regi, cujus filius Henricus, studio iter in Indiam Orientalem aperiendi, usque ad Guineam et Nigrum fluvium penetraverat, et insulas varias detexerat, imperium Gbinæ, et potestatem barbarica regna subjiciendi, prohibens ne alii sine Lusitanorum permissione ad eas oras navigent. Rome VI Id. Januar. 1454.

Henry

Henry being therein named the son of *Alphonfus*. Upon giving an exact copy of the grant from *Leibnitz* (omitting the title, which I am fully persuaded made no part of the record, or of any exemplification of it) with the different readings, I presume that in the translation I may take the liberty to make those few corrections which appear to me necessary to give the true sense of the original.

“ *ROMANUS pontifex,*
“ *regni cœlestis clavigeri*
“ *successor, et vicarius Jesu*
“ *Christi, cuncta mundi clima-*
“ *ta, omniumque nationum in*
“ *illis degentium qualitates pa-*
“ *ternâ consideratione discuti-*
“ *ens, ac salutem quærens et ap-*
“ *petens singulorum, illa per-*
“ *pensâ deliberatione salubriter*
“ *ordinat et disponit quæ gra-*
“ *ta divinæ Majestati fore con-*
“ *spicit, et per quæ oves sibi*
“ *divinitus creditas ad uni-*
“ *cum ovile dominicum re-*
“ *ducatur, et acquirat eis feli-*
“ *citatis æternæ præmium, ac*
“ *veniam impetret animabus,*
“ *quæ eò certius, auctore Do-*
“ *mino, provenire credimus,*
“ *si condignis favoribus et*
“ *specialibus gratiis eos ca-*

“ *THE Roman pontif, suc-*
“ *cessor of the key-bearer*
“ *of the heavenly kingdom, and*
“ *vicar of Jesus Christ, dis-*
“ *cussing all the climates of*
“ *the world and the qualities*
“ *of all the nations dwelling*
“ *in them with paternal con-*
“ *sideration, and seeking and*
“ *desiring the salvation of all*
“ *men, wholsomely ordaineth*
“ *and disposeth on mature*
“ *deliberation those things*
“ *which he sees will be a-*
“ *greeable to the divine Ma-*
“ *jesty, and by which he*
“ *may bring the sheep en-*
“ *trusted to him by God*
“ *into the one only domi-*
“ *nical fold, and acquire for*
“ *them a reward of eternal*
“ *felicity, and obtain pardon*
“ *to souls, which we believe*
“ *will more certainly come*
“ *to pass, with the blessing*
“ *of the Lord, if we bestow*
“ *suitable favours and special*
“ *tholicos*

Christian
Era.

“ tholicos prosequamur reges
“ et principes, quos, veluti
“ Christianæ fidei athletas et
“ intrepidus pugiles, non mo-
“ do Saracenorum cæterorum-
“ que infidelium Christiani
“ nominis inimicorum ferita-
“ tem reprimere, sed etiam
“ ipsos eorumque regna ac
“ loca, etiam in longissimis,
“ nobisque incognitis partibus
“ consistentia, pro defensione
“ et augmento fidei debellare,
“ suoque temporali Dominio
“ subdere, nullis parcendo la-
“ boribus et expensis, facti
“ evidentia cognoscimus, ut
“ reges et principes ipsi, sub-
“ latis quibusvis dispendiis, ad
“ tam saluberrimum tamque
“ laudabile prosequendum o-
“ pus peramplius animentur.

“ 2. Ad nostrum siquidem
“ nuper, non sine ingenti
“ gaudio et nostræ mentis læ-
“ titia pervenit auditum, quod
“ dilectus filius nobilis vir
“ *Henricus infans Portugalix*,
“ charissimi in Christo filii
“ nostri *Alphonfi Portugalix et*
“ *Algarbis regnorum regis il-*

“ graces on those catholic
“ kings and princes, who as
“ the intrepid champions of
“ the Christian faith we know
“ by evidence of fact not
“ only repress the cruelty of
“ the *Saracens* and other
“ infidels, enemies of the
“ Christian name, but also
“ them and their kingdoms
“ and places, though situate
“ in the most distant and to
“ us unknown parts, for de-
“ fence and encrease of the
“ faith, vanquish, and to
“ their temporal Dominion
“ subject, sparing no labours
“ and expences, that those
“ kings and princes, all ob-
“ stacles removed, may be the
“ more animated to the pro-
“ secution of so salutary and
“ laudable a work.

“ 2. Forasmuch as it hath
“ lately, not without great
“ joy and pleasure of our
“ mind, come to our hearing
“ that our beloved son the
“ noble personage *Henry in-*
“ *fant of Portugal*, uncle of
“ our most dear son in Christ
“ the illustrious *Alphonfus*
“ *king of the kingdoms of Por-*
“ *tugal and Algarve*, tread-
“ lustris,

“ lustris, patriis [a] inhærens “ ing in the footsteps of *John*
 “ vestigiis claræ memoriæ “ of famous memory king
 “ *Joannis* dictorum regnorum “ of the said kingdoms *his*
 “ regis ejus genitoris, ac zelo “ father, and greatly inflam-
 “ salutis animarum et fidei ar- “ ed with a zeal for the sal-
 “ dore plurimum succensus, “ vation of souls and a fervor
 “ tanquam catholicus et verus “ of faith, as a catholic and
 “ omnium creatoris Christi “ true soldier of Christ the
 “ miles, ipsiusque fidei acer- “ creator of all things, and a
 “ rimus ac fortissimus defensor “ most couragious defender
 “ et intrepidus pugil, ejusdem “ and intrepid champion of
 “ creatoris gloriosissimum no- “ the faith in him, aspiring
 “ men per universum terra- “ from his early youth with
 “ rum orbem etiam in remo- “ his utmost might to have
 “ tissimis et incognitis locis “ the most glorious name of
 “ divulgari, extolli et vene- “ the said Creator publish-
 “ rari, nec non illius ac vivi- “ ed, extolled and revered
 “ ficæ, qua redempti sumus, “ throughout the whole world,
 “ crucis inimicos perfidos, Sa- “ even in the most remote-
 “ racenos videlicet, ac quos- “ and unknown places; also
 “ cunque alios infideles ad “ to bring into the bosom of
 “ ipsius fidei gremium re- “ his faith the perfidious ene-
 “ duci, ab ejus ineunte ætate “ mies of him and the life
 “ totis aspirans viribus, *post* “ giving cross by which we
 “ *Ceptensem civitatem in A-* “ were redeemed, namely the
 “ *frica* consistentem per dic- “ *Saracens* and other infidels
 “ tum *Joannem* regem ejus “ whatever, *after subduing the*
 “ subactam dominio, et post “ *city of Ceuta*, situate in
 “ multa per ipsum infantem “ *Africa*, by king *John* to his
 “ nomine dicti regis contra “ dominion, and after many
 “ hostes et infideles prædictos, “ wars personally conducted
 “ by the said infant, in the
 “ name of the said king *John*,
 “ against the enemies and
 “ infidels aforesaid, not with-
 “ quam

[a] Paternis. *Corps Diplom.* ad marginem [Sed patruus omnino legendum].

Christian
Æra.

“ quam etiam in propriâ per-
 “ sonâ, non absque maximis
 “ laboribus et expensis, ac re-
 “ rum et personarum periculis
 “ et jactura, plurimorumque
 “ naturalium suorum cæde ges-
 “ ta bella, ex tot tantisque la-
 “ boribus, periculis, et damnis
 “ non fractus neque territus,
 “ sed ad hujusmodi laudabilis
 “ et pii propositi sui persecu-
 “ tionem [b] in dies magis at-
 “ que magis exardescens, in
 “ oceano mari quasdam solita-
 “ rias insulas fidelibus propa-
 “ lavit, ac fundari ac construi
 “ inibi fecit ecclesias, et alia
 “ pia loca, in quibus divina
 “ celebrantur officia, ex dicti
 “ quoque infantis laudabili
 “ opera et industria quam
 “ plures diversarum in dicto
 “ mari existentium insularum,
 “ incolæ seu habitatores, ad
 “ veri Dei cognitionem veni-
 “ entes, sacrum baptismum [c]
 “ susceperunt ad ipsius Dei
 “ laudem et gloriam, ac pluri-
 “ marum animarum salutem,
 “ orthodoxæ quoque fidei pro-
 “ pagationem, et divini cultus
 “ augmentum.

[b] Prosecutionem. *Corps Diplom.*
 ad marginem.

[c] Baptisma. *Corps Diplom.* Id. ib.

“ out the greatest labours and
 “ expences, and with dangers
 “ and loss of things and per-
 “ sons, and the slaughter of
 “ very many of their natural
 “ subjects, being neither bro-
 “ ken nor terrified by so
 “ many and great labours
 “ dangers and losses, but
 “ growing daily more and
 “ more desirous of prosecut-
 “ ing this his so laudable and
 “ pious purpose, hath made
 “ known to the faithful cer-
 “ tain solitary islands in the
 “ ocean sea, and hath caused
 “ churches and other pious
 “ places to be there founded
 “ and built, in which divine
 “ service is celebrated: Also
 “ by the laudable endeavour
 “ and industry of the said in-
 “ fant very many inhabitants
 “ of divers islands situate in
 “ the said sea coming to the
 “ knowledge of the true God
 “ have received holy baptism,
 “ to the praise and glory of
 “ God, and the salvation of
 “ very many souls, propaga-
 “ tion also of the orthodox
 “ faith, and encrease of divine
 “ worship.

“ 3, Præ-

“ 3. Præterea cum olim ad
 “ ipsius infantis pervenisset no-
 “ titiam, quod nunquam, vel
 “ saltem à memoria hominum
 “ non consuevisset per hujus-
 “ modi oceanum mare versus
 “ orientales [d] plagas navi-
 “ gari, illudque nobis occiduis
 “ adeò foret incognitum, ut
 “ nullam de partium illarum
 “ gentibus certam notitiam
 “ haberemus, credens se maxi-
 “ mè in hoc Deo præstare ob-
 “ sequium, si ejus operà et in-
 “ dustrià mare ipsum usque ad
 “ *Indos, qui Christi nomen colere*
 “ *dicuntur*, navigabile fieret,
 “ sicque cum eis participare,
 “ et illos in Christianorum
 “ auxilium adversus Saracenos
 “ et alios hujusmodi fidei
 “ hostes commovere posset, ac
 “ nonnullos gentiles seu pa-
 “ ganos nefandissimi *Macho-*
 “ *metisectâ* minimè infectos po-
 “ pulos inibi medio existentes
 “ continuò debellare, eisque
 “ incognitum sacratissimum
 “ *Christi* nomen prædicare, ac
 “ facere prædicari, regiâ tamen

“ 3. Moreover, although
 “ it had formerly come to
 “ the knowledge of the said
 “ infant that it had never, or
 “ at least not within the me-
 “ mory of men, been usual to
 “ sail on such ocean sea to-
 “ wards the [southern and]
 “ eastern countries, and that
 “ it was so unknown to us
 “ western people that we had
 “ no certain knowledge of the
 “ nations of those parts, be-
 “ lieving he should chiefly
 “ herein perform his duty to
 “ God, if by his endeavour
 “ and industry that sea might
 “ become navigable as far as
 “ to the *Indians, who are said*
 “ *to worship the name of Christ*,
 “ and so to partake with
 “ them, and excite them to
 “ the assistance of the Christi-
 “ ans against the *Saracens*
 “ and other such enemies of
 “ the faith, and forthwith to
 “ subdue certain gentiles or
 “ pagans, people not infected
 “ by the sect of wicked *Ma-*
 “ *homet*, there living, and
 “ unto them the unknown
 “ most sacred name of *Christ*
 “ to preach and cause to
 “ be preached, strengthened
 “ however always by the regal
 R “ semper

[d] Meridionales et Orientales. Id. ib.

Christian
Era.

“ semper auctoritate munitus, “ authority, he hath not ceased
 “ à viginti quinque annis citra, “ within 25 years last to send
 “ exercitum ex dictorum reg- “ yearly almost an army of
 “ norum gentibus, maximis “ the people of the said king-
 “ cum laboribus periculis et “ domes, with the greatest la-
 “ expensis, in velocissimisnavi- “ bours, dangers and charges,
 “ bus caravellis nuncupatis, “ in most swift ships called
 “ ad perquirendum mare, et “ caravells, to search out the
 “ provincias maritimas versus “ sea and maritime provinces
 “ meridionales partes et Polum “ towards the southern parts
 “ antarcticum annis singulis “ and antarctic pole; and so
 “ ferè mittere non cessavit, sic “ it hath come to pass that
 “ que factum est, ut cum “ these ships having disco-
 “ naves hujusmodi quamplures “ vered very many havens,
 “ portus, insulas et maria per- “ islands and seas, they at
 “ lustrassent [e], ad Gbineam “ length came to the province
 “ provinciam tandem perveni- “ of Gbinea, and having pos-
 “ rent, occupatisque nonnul- “ sessed some islands, havens
 “ lis insulis, portibus ac mari, “ and sea adjoining to the
 “ eidem provinciæ adjacen- “ said province, sailing far-
 “ tibus, ulterius navigantes ad “ ther they came to the
 “ ostium cujusdam magni flu- “ mouth of a certain great
 “ minis Nili communiter repu- “ river commonly reputed the
 “ tati pervenirent [f], et con- “ Nile [a], and war was

[e] Perlustrassent et occupassent.
Corps Diplom.

[f] Raynaldus per parenthesin ad-
 dit, *ingens illud flumen non fuisse Nilum,*
sed Nigrum, postea compertum est.

[a] D'Herbelot, in his *Eibliothèque Orientale*, says there are two great rivers in Africa which bear the name of the Nile, and which have the same source, at the foot of the mountain named *Alcamar*, or, of the moon. The first is called the Nile of Egypt; the second is named the Nile of the Negroes, which floweth towards the west, and dischargeth itself into the dark sea; for thus the Arabs call the Atlantic ocean, and the sea of the west. Afterwards he adds, that the Nile of the Negroes is at this day called the Niger, or Senega.

“ tra

“ tra illarum partium po-
 “ pulos, nomine ipsorum *Al-*
 “ *fonfi* regis et infantis, per
 “ aliquos annos guerra habita
 “ extitit, et in illa quamplures
 “ inibi vicinæ insulæ debellatæ,
 “ ac pacificè possessæ fuerunt,
 “ prout adhuc cum adjacenti
 “ mari possidentur. Exindè
 “ quoque multi *Gbinei* et alii
 “ *Nigri* vi capti, quidam etiam
 “ non prohibitarum rerum
 “ permutatione seu alio legi-
 “ timo contractu emptionis ad
 “ dicta sunt regna transmissi.
 “ Quorum inibi in copioso
 “ numero ad catholicam fidem
 “ conversi extiterunt, spera-
 “ turque, divinâ favente cle-
 “ mentiâ, quod si hujusmodi
 “ cum eis continuetur pro-
 “ gressus, vel populi ipsi ad
 “ fidem convertentur, vel sal-
 “ tem multorum ex eis animæ
 “ *Christo* lucrificent.

“ waged for some years a-
 “ gainst the people of those
 “ parts, in the name of them
 “ king *Alphonfus* and of the
 “ infant, and in it very many
 “ islands near thereunto were
 “ subdued and peaceably pos-
 “ sessed, as they are still pos-
 “ sessed with the adjacent sea.
 “ Also many *Gbineans* and
 “ other *Negroes* were taken
 “ thence by force; some like-
 “ wise by barter of things not
 “ prohibited, or by other
 “ lawful contract of purchase
 “ were transmitted to the
 “ said kingdoms, a large num-
 “ ber of whom were there
 “ converted to the catholic
 “ faith, and it is hoped
 “ (through favour of divine
 “ clemency) that if such pro-
 “ gress be continued with
 “ them, either the people
 “ themselves may be con-
 “ verted to the faith, or at
 “ least the souls of many of
 “ them be gained in *Christ*.

“ 4. Cum autem, sicut ac-
 “ cepimus, licet rex et infans
 “ prædicti, qui cum tot tan-
 “ tisque periculis, laboribus et
 “ expensis, nec non perditione
 “ tot naturalium regnorum

“ 4. But seeing that, as we
 “ are informed, although the
 “ king and infant, who with
 “ so many and great dangers,
 “ labours and expences, also
 “ with loss of so many natives
 “ of the said kingdoms, very

Christian
Era.

“ hujusmodi, quorum inibi
 “ quam plures perierunt, ipso-
 “ rum naturalium duntaxat
 “ freti auxilio, provincias illas
 “ perlustrari fecerunt, ac por-
 “ tus, insulas, et maria hujus-
 “ modi, acquisiverunt et pos-
 “ sederunt, ut præfertur, ut
 “ illorum veri domini; *timen-*
 “ *tes ne aliqui cupiditate ducti*
 “ *ad partes illas navigarent*, et
 “ operis hujusmodi perfecti-
 “ onem, fructum, et laudem
 “ sibi usurpare, vel saltem im-
 “ pedire cupientes, propterea
 “ seu lucri [g] commodo aut
 “ malitiâ ferrum, arma, ligna-
 “ mina, aliasque res et bona
 “ ad infideles deferri prohibita
 “ portarent vel transmitterent,
 “ et ipsos infideles navigandi
 “ modum edocerent [b], prop-
 “ ter quæ eis hostes fortiores
 “ ac duriores fierent, et hujus-
 “ modi persecutio vel impe-
 “ diretur, vel forsan penitus
 “ cessaret, non absque offensa
 “ magna Dei, et ingenti to-
 “ tius Christianitatis oppro-
 “ brio; ad obviandum præ-

“ many of whom have there
 “ perished, assisted only by
 “ those natives, have caused
 “ those provinces to be en-
 “ quired into, and have ac-
 “ quired and possessed such
 “ havens, islands and seas, as
 “ aforesaid, as the true lords
 “ of them; *fearing lest any*
 “ *induced by covetousness*
 “ *should sail to those parts*, and
 “ usurp to themselves the per-
 “ fection, fruit, and praise of
 “ this work, or at least desir-
 “ ing to hinder it, should
 “ therefore either for advan-
 “ tage of gain or through
 “ malice, carry or transmit
 “ iron, arms, wooden wares,
 “ and other things and goods
 “ prohibited to be carried to
 “ infidels, and should teach
 “ those infidels the art of
 “ navigation, by means where-
 “ of they would become more
 “ powerful and obstinate ene-
 “ mies to them, and the pro-
 “ secution of this matter be
 “ either hindred, or would
 “ perhaps entirely fail, not
 “ without great offence of
 “ God and great reproach of
 “ all Christianity; for pre-
 “ vention thereof, and for
 “ nullis

[g] Lucrando. *Corps Diplôm.* ad marginem.

[b] Docerent. *Id. ib.*

“ missis ac pro suorum juris
 “ et possessionis conservatione,
 “ sub certis tunc expressis gra-
 “ vissimis pœnis prohibuerint,
 “ et generaliter statuerint,
 “ quod nullus, nisi cum suis
 “ nautis ac navibus, et certi
 “ tributis solutione, obtentaque
 “ prius desuper expressâ ab eo-
 “ dem rege vel infante licentiâ,
 “ ad dictas provincias navigare,
 “ aut in earum portibus con-
 “ tractare, seu in mari piscari
 “ præsumeret; tamen succe-
 “ su temporis evenire posset
 “ quod aliorum regnorum seu
 “ nationum personæ, invidiâ,
 “ malitiâ, aut cupiditate duc-
 “ ti contra prohibitionem præ-
 “ dictam, absque licentiâ et
 “ tributis solutione hujusmodi,
 “ ad dictas provincias acce-
 “ dere, in sic acquisitis pro-
 “ vincis, portibus et insulis,
 “ ac mari navigare, contrac-
 “ tare, et piscari præsumerent;
 “ et exinde inter *Alfonsum*
 “ regem ac infantem, qui
 “ nullatenus se in iis sic de-
 “ ludi paterentur, et præsu-
 “ mentes prædictos, quam
 “ plura odia, rancores, dissen-
 “ siones, guerræ, et scandala,

“ conservation of their right
 “ and possession, did then
 “ under certain express most
 “ severe penalties prohibit and
 “ generally ordain *that none,*
 “ *unless with their sailors and*
 “ *ships, and on payment of a*
 “ *certain tribute, and express*
 “ *licence moreover first obtained*
 “ *from the said king or infant,*
 “ *should presume to sail to the*
 “ *said provinces, or to trade in*
 “ *their ports, or to fish in the*
 “ *sea;* nevertheless in time
 “ it might happen that per-
 “ sons of other kingdoms or
 “ nations, led by envy, ma-
 “ lice, or covetousness would
 “ presume, contrary to the
 “ prohibition aforesaid, with-
 “ out licence and payment of
 “ such tribute, to go to the
 “ said provinces, in the pro-
 “ vices, havens and islands,
 “ and sea, so acquired to sail,
 “ trade, and fish; and there-
 “ upon between king *Al-*
 “ *phonsus* and the infant, who
 “ would by no means suf-
 “ fer themselves to be in those
 “ things so deluded, and the
 “ presumers aforesaid very
 “ many hatreds, rancours, dis-
 “ sensions, wars, and scan-
 “ dals, to the highest of-
 “ in

Christian
Æra.

“ in maximam Dei offensam,
 “ et animarum periculum ve-
 “ rissimiliter subsequi possent
 “ et subsequerentur: Nos præ-
 “ missa omnia et singula de-
 “ bita meditatione pensantes
 “ et attendentes, quod cum
 “ olim præfato *Alfonso* regi
 “ quoscunque *Saracenos* ac
 “ paganos, aliosque *Christi*
 “ inimicos ubicunque consti-
 “ tutos, ac regna, ducatus,
 “ principatus, dominia, pos-
 “ sessiones, et mobilia et im-
 “ mobilia bona quæcunque
 “ per eos detenta ac possessa
 “ invadendi, conquirendi, ex-
 “ pugnandi, debellandi, et
 “ subjugandi, *illorumque per-*
 “ *sonas in perpetuam servitu-*
 “ *tem redigendi*, ac regna,
 “ ducatus, comitatus, princi-
 “ patus, dominia, possessiones,
 “ et bona sibi et successoribus
 “ applicandi, appropriandi, ac
 “ in suos successorumque usus
 “ et utilitatem convertendi,
 “ *aliis nostris literis* plenam et
 “ liberam inter cætera con-
 “ cessimus facultatem; dictæ
 “ facultatis obtentu idem *Al-*
 “ *fonfus* rex, seu ejus auctori-
 “ tate prædictus infans, juste
 “ et legitimè insulas, terras,

“ fence of God and danger of
 “ souls, probably might and
 “ would ensue: We weigh-
 “ ing all and singular the
 “ premises with due medi-
 “ tation, and considering that
 “ we having formerly *by*
 “ *other our letters* granted a-
 “ mong other things free and
 “ ample faculty to the afore-
 “ said king *Alphonfus* to in-
 “ vade, search out, expugn,
 “ vanquish, and subdue all
 “ *Saracens* and pagans what-
 “ soever, and other enemies of
 “ *Christ* wheresoever placed,
 “ and the kingdoms, duke-
 “ doms, principalities, domi-
 “ nions, possessions, and move-
 “ able and immoveable goods
 “ whatever by them held and
 “ possessed, *and their persons to*
 “ *reduce to perpetual slavery*,
 “ and the kingdoms, duke-
 “ doms, counties, principal-
 “ ties, dominions, possessions,
 “ and goods to apply and ap-
 “ propriate to himself and
 “ successors, and to convert
 “ them to his and their use
 “ and profit; by virtue of the
 “ said faculty, the said king
 “ *Alphonfus*, or by his autho-
 “ rity the aforesaid infant,
 “ justly and lawfully hath ac-
 “ portus,

“ portus, et maria hujusmodi
 “ acquisivit ac possedit et pos-
 “ fidet, illaque ad eundem
 “ *Alphonsum* regem et ipsius
 “ successores de jure spectant
 “ et pertinent [i], neque quivis
 “ alius ex *Christi* fidelibus,
 “ absque ipsorum *Alfonsi* re-
 “ gis et successorum suorum
 “ licentia specialia * de illis se
 “ hactenus intromittere li-
 “ citè [k] potuit, nec potest
 “ quoquo modo; ut ipse *Al-*
 “ *fonsus* rex ejusque successores
 “ et infans eò sincerius huic
 “ tam piissimo ac præclaro,
 “ et omni [l] ævo memoratu
 “ dignissimo operi (in quo
 “ cum [m] animarum salus,
 “ fidei augmentum, et illius
 “ hostium depressio procuren-
 “ tur [n], Dei ipsiusque fidei ac
 “ reipublicæ universalis eccle-
 “ siæ rem agi conspiciamus) in-
 “ sistere valeant et insistant,
 “ quos† sublatis quibusvis dis-
 “ pendiiis, amplioribus, seu ‡
 “ per nos et sedem Apostoli-
 “ cam favoribus et gratiis mu-
 “ nitos fore conspexerint; de
 “ præmissis omnibus et singu-
 “ quired and possessed, and
 “ doth possess such islands,
 “ lands, havens, and seas, and
 “ they do of right belong and
 “ pertain to the said king *Al-*
 “ *phonfus*, and his successors,
 “ nor any other of the faithful
 “ of *Christ*, without special
 “ licence of them king *Al-*
 “ *phonfus* and his successors
 “ could hitherto, nor can by
 “ any means lawfully enter
 “ therein; that he king *Al-*
 “ *phonfus*, and his successors
 “ and the infant may be able
 “ more freely to proceed in
 “ this most pious and noble
 “ work, and most worthy of
 “ perpetual remembrance (in
 “ which as the salvation of
 “ souls, increase of the faith,
 “ and depression of its ene-
 “ mies may be procured, we
 “ behold it as a work where-
 “ in the glory of God, and
 “ faith in him, with the
 “ interest of the common-
 “ wealth of the universal
 “ church are concerned) as
 “ they shall find themselves
 “ supported by us and the
 “ Apostolical see with fa-
 “ vours and graces being
 “ fully informed of all and
 “ singular the premises, we
 “ lis

* Lege, speciali. † Lege, quo. ‡ Lege, se.

[i] Spectare et pertinere. *Corps*
Diplom. ad marginem.

[k] Licere. Id. ib.

[l] Omnium nunc. Id. ib.

[m] Cum deest apud *Raynald*. Id. ib.

[n] Procuraretur. Id. ib.

Christian
Æra.

lis plenissimè informati, *mo-*
tu proprio, non ad ipsorum
Alfonsi regis et infantis, vel
 alterius pro eis nobis super
 hoc oblatae petitionis instan-
 tiam, maturaque prius defu-
 per deliberatione præhabita,
 auctoritate Apostolicâ, et ex
 certa scientia de Apostolicæ
 potestatis plenitudine; li-
 teras facultatis præfatas (qua-
 rum tenores de verbo ad ver-
 bum præsentibus haberi vo-
 lumus pro insertis, cum om-
 nibus vel singulis in eis con-
 tentis clausulis) ad *Ceptensem*
 et prædicta, et quæcunque
 alia, etiam ante datam dic-
 tarum facultatem literarum
 acquisita, et ea quæ in pos-
 terum nomine dictorum *Al-*
fonsi regis, suorumque suc-
 cessorum, et infantis in ipsis
 ac illis circumvicinis, et ul-
 terioribus ac remotioribus
 partibus de infidelium seu
 paganorum manibus acquiri
 poterunt, provincias, insu-
 las, portus, et maria quæ-
 cunque, extendi, et illa sub-
 do, of our mere motion,
 not at the instance of them
 king *Alphonfus* and the in-
 fant, or on the petition of
 any other to us offered on
 their behalf hereupon, and
 upon mature deliberation
 first had, by Apostolical au-
 thority, and from certain
 knowledge of the fulness of
 Apostolical power, by the
 tenor of these presents de-
 cree and declare the afore-
 said letters of faculty (the
 tenor whereof we will to
 be held as if inserted word
 for word in these presents,
 with all and singular the
 clauses in them contained)
 to be extended to *Ceuta*, and
 to the aforesaid and all other
 acquests whatever, even
 those acquired before the
 date of the said letters, and
 those provinces, islands,
 havens, and seas whatever
 which hereafter, in the
 name of the said king *Al-*
phonfus, and his successors,
 and of the infant in those and
 the adjoining, and in more
 distant and remote parts
 shall be acquired from the
 hands of infidels or pagans,
 and them to be compre-
 ejusdem

“ ejusdem facultatis literis
 “ comprehendi [o], ipsarum-
 “ que facultatis et præsentium
 “ literarum vigore, jam ac-
 “ quifita, et quæ in futurum
 “ acquiri contigerint, post-
 “ quam acquisita fuerint, ad
 “ præfatum regem et succes-
 “ sores suos ac infantem, ip-
 “ samque conquestam, quam
 “ a capitibus de Barador [p] et
 “ de Nam usque per totam
 “ Ghineam, videlicet versus il-
 “ lam meridionalem plagam
 “ extendi, harum serie decla-
 “ ramus, etiam ad ipsos Alfon-
 “ sum regem, successores suos
 “ ac infantem, et non ad ali-
 “ quos alios, spectasse et perti-
 “ nuisse, ac in perpetuum
 “ spectare et pertinere de jure;
 “ nec non Alfonso regem, et
 “ successores suos ac infantem
 “ prædictos in illis et circa ea

“ hended under the said let-
 “ ters of faculty, and by
 “ force of those and of the
 “ present letters of faculty
 “ the acquits already made,
 “ and what hereafter shall
 “ happen to be acquired,
 “ after that they shall be ac-
 “ quired, we do by the tenor
 “ of these presents decree and
 “ declare have pertained, and
 “ for ever of right do belong
 “ and pertain, to the aforesaid
 “ king and his successors and
 “ to the infant, and not to
 “ any others whatever, and
 “ the conquest which in the
 “ course of these letters we
 “ have declared to be ex-
 “ tended from the capes of Ba-
 “ rador* and of Nam† through
 “ all Ghinea, namely towards
 “ that southern quarter, to
 “ have belonged and pertain-
 “ ed to, and for ever of right
 “ to belong and pertain, to
 “ them king *Alphonfus* his
 “ successors and the infant.
 “ We also by the tenor of
 “ these presents decree and
 “ declare that king *Alphonfus*
 “ and his successors and the
 “ infant aforesaid might and
 “ may, now and henceforth,
 “ freely and lawfully in them

* Bojador.
 † Non.

[o] Contineri. *Corps Diplom.* ad marginem.

[p] Bonador. Id. ib.

Christian
Æra.

“ quæcunque prohibitionis
“ statuta et mandata, etiam
“ pœnalia, et cum cujusvis
“ tributî impositione facere,
“ et de ipsis ut de rebus pro-
“ priis et aliis ipsorum domi-
“ niis disponere et ordinare
“ potuisse, ac nunc et in futu-
“ rum posse liberè et licitè,
“ tenore præsentium decerni-
“ mus et declaramus. Ac pro
“ potioris juris et cautelæ suf-
“ fragio, jam acquisita, et quæ
“ in posterum acquiri con-
“ tingerit, provincias, insulas,
“ portus, loca, et maria quæ-
“ cunque, quotcunque et qua-
“ liacunque fuerint, ipsamque
“ conquestam a capitibus de
“ *Baradoch* [q] et de *Nam*
“ prædictis *Alfonso* regi et suc-
“ cessoribus suis regibus dicto-
“ rum regnorum ac infanti
“ præfatis perpetuò donamus,
“ concedimus et appropriamus
“ per præsentés,

“ 5. Præterea, cum ad per-
“ ficiendum opus hujusmodi
“ multipliciter sit opportu-

[q] *Baradoch*. *Corps Diplom.* ad mar-
ginem.

“ and concerning them make
“ any statutes and decrees of
“ prohibition whatever, even
“ penal ones, and with im-
“ position of any tribute, and
“ of them, as of their own
“ effects and other their do-
“ minions, dispose and ordain.
“ And for the obtaining a
“ better right and assurance
“ we do by these presents for
“ ever give, grant and appro-
“ priate to the aforesaid king
“ *Alphonfus* and his suc-
“ cessors, kings of the said
“ kingdoms, and to the in-
“ fant, the provinces, islands,
“ havens places and seas
“ whatsoever, how many so-
“ ever, and of what sort so-
“ ever they shall be, that are
“ already acquired, and that
“ shall hereafter happen to be
“ acquired, and the conquest
“ also from the capes of *Bara-*
“ *doch* and of *Nam* aforesaid.

“ 5. Moreover, forasmuch
“ as to the perfecting a work
“ of this kind it be mani-
“ foldly meet, we freely and
“ lawfully decree, and unto
“ him *Alphonfus* and his suc-
“ cessors kings of *Portugal*
“ who shall be hereafter, and
“ to the infant aforesaid grant
“ num,

“ num, quod *Alphonfus* rex et
 “ successores ac infans prædicti,
 “ nec non personæ quibus hoc
 “ duxerint, seu aliquis ipso-
 “ rum duxerit, committendum,
 “ illius dicto *Joannis** regi, per
 “ felicitis recordationis *Mar-*
 “ *tinum* V, et alterius indul-
 “ torum etiam inclytæ me-
 “ moriæ *Eduardo* eorundem
 “ regnorum regi, *eiusdem Al-*
 “ *fonfi regis genitori*, per piæ
 “ memoriæ *Eugenium* IV, Ro-
 “ manos pontifices prædeces-
 “ sores nostros concessorum,
 “ versus dictas partes cum
 “ quibusdam *Saracenis* et in-
 “ fidelibus de quibuscunque
 “ rebus et bonis ac victuali-
 “ bus emptiones et venditi-
 “ ones, prout congruit, fa-
 “ cere; nec non quoscun-
 “ que contractus inire, transi-
 “ gere, pacisci, mercari, ac
 “ negotiari, et merces quas-
 “ cunque ad ipsorum *Sara-*
 “ *cenorum* et infidelium loca,
 “ dummodò ferramenta, lig-
 “ namina, funes, naves, seu
 “ armaturarum genera non
 “ sint, deferre, et ea dictis *Sa-*
 “ *racenis* et infidelibus ven-
 “ dere; omnia quoque alia et

“ and indulge, that the afore-
 “ said king *Alphonfus* and
 “ successors and the infant, as
 “ also the persons to whom
 “ they shall commit the same,
 “ or any one of them shall
 “ think fit to commit this
 “ work, may, according to
 “ the grant made to the said
 “ king *John* by *Martin* the
 “ Fifth of happy memory,
 “ and another grant made
 “ also to king *Edward* of
 “ illustrious memory, king of
 “ the said kingdoms, *father*
 “ of the said king *Alphonfus*,
 “ by *Eugene* the Fourth of
 “ pious memory, *Roman* pon-
 “ tiffs, our predecessors, make
 “ purchase and sales of any
 “ things and goods and vic-
 “ tuals whatsoever as suiteth
 “ with certain *Saracens* and
 “ infidels; also may enter in-
 “ to any contracts to transact,
 “ bargain, buy and negotiate,
 “ and to carry any wares
 “ whatever to the places of
 “ those *Saracens* and infidels,
 “ provided they be not iron-
 “ wares, wooden-wares, cor-
 “ dage, ships, or any kinds of
 “ arms, and them may sell to
 “ the said *Saracens* and infi-
 “ dels; also may do, perform

* Lege, *Joanni*.

Christian
Æra.

“ singula in præmissis, et circa
 “ ea opportuna vel necessaria
 “ facere, gerere vel exercere,
 “ ipsique *Alfonfus* rex, suc-
 “ cessores et infans, in jam ac-
 “ quisitis, et per eum acqui-
 “ rendis provinciis, insulis, ac
 “ locis quascunque ecclesias,
 “ monasteria, et alia pia loca
 “ fundare, ac fundari et con-
 “ strui, nec non *quascunque*
 “ *voluntarias personas ecclesi-*
 “ *asticas*, seculares, quorumvis
 “ etiam mendicantium ordi-
 “ num regulares (de superi-
 “ orum tamen suorum licen-
 “ tia) *ad illa transmittere*, ip-
 “ sæque personæ inibi etiam,
 “ quæ advenerint, commorari,
 “ ac quorumcunque in dictis
 “ partibus existentium, vel ac-
 “ cedentium confessiones au-
 “ dire, illisque auditis, in om-
 “ nibus, præterquam sedi præ-
 “ dictæ reservatis casibus, de-
 “ bitam absolutionem impen-
 “ dere, ac pœnitentiam salu-
 “ tarem injungere, nec non
 “ ecclesiastica sacramenta mi-
 “ nistrare valeant, liberè ac li-
 “ citè decernimus, ipsique
 “ *Alfonso* et successoribus suis
 “ regibus *Portugalliæ*, quierunt
 “ in posterum, et infanti præfa-

“ or exercise all other and
 “ singular, fit and necessary
 “ things in and about the said
 “ premises; and that they
 “ king *Alphonfus*, successors
 “ and the infant, in the pro-
 “ vinces, islands, and places
 “ already acquired, and by
 “ him [or them] to be ac-
 “ quired, may found, and
 “ cause to be founded, and
 “ built any churches, mo-
 “ nasteries, and other pious
 “ places; also *may transmit*
 “ *to them any voluntary ec-*
 “ *clesiastical persons whatever*,
 “ seculares, also regulars of
 “ any of the mendicant or-
 “ ders (with licence how-
 “ ever of their superiors)
 “ and that those persons
 “ there may abide where
 “ they shall arrive, and hear
 “ the confessions of any
 “ living in the said parts,
 “ or coming thither, and
 “ being heard, in all cases,
 “ those reserved to the see
 “ aforesaid excepted, give
 “ due absolution, and sa-
 “ lutary penance enjoin,
 “ also minister ecclesiastical
 “ sacraments: And all and
 “ singular the faithful of
 “ to,

“ to, concedimus et indulge-
 “ mus; ac universos et fin-
 “ gulos Christi fideles, ecclesi-
 “ asticos, seculares, et ordinum
 “ quorumcunque regulares, u-
 “ bilibet per orbem constitu-
 “ tos, cujuscunque status, gra-
 “ dus, ordinis, conditionis vel
 “ præminentie fuerint, eti-
 “ amsi archiepiscopali, episco-
 “ pali, imperiali, regali, re-
 “ ginali, ducali, seu alia qua-
 “ cunque majori ecclesiastica
 “ vel mundana dignitate præ-
 “ fulgeant, *obsecramus* in Do-
 “ mino, et *per asperisionem san-*
 “ *guinis Domini nostri Jesu*
 “ *Christi*, cujus, ut præmitti-
 “ tur, res agitur, exhortamur,
 “ eisque in remissionem suo-
 “ rum peccaminum injungi-
 “ mus; nec non hoc perpetuo
 “ prohibitionis edicto distric-
 “ tius inhibemus, ne ad acqui-
 “ sita seu possessa nomine *Al-*
 “ *fonsi* regis, aut in conquista
 “ hujusmodi consistentia pro-
 “ vincias, insulas, portus, ma-
 “ ria, et loca quæcunque, seu
 “ alias ipsis *Saracenis* infideli-
 “ bus vel paganis arma, fer-
 “ rum, lignamina, aliaque à
 “ jure *Saracenis* deferri pro-
 “ hibita quoquo modo; vel

“ Christ, ecclesiastics, secu-
 “ lars, and regulars of what-
 “ soever orders, in what
 “ part of the world soever ap-
 “ pointed, of whatsoever state,
 “ degree, order, condition,
 “ or præminence they shall
 “ be, although dignified with
 “ archiepiscopal, episcopal, im-
 “ perial, regal, reginal, du-
 “ cal, or any other greater
 “ ecclesiastic or worldly dig-
 “ nity, *we entreat* in the Lord,
 “ and *by the sprinkling of the*
 “ *blood of our Lord Jesus*
 “ *Christ*, whom as premised it
 “ concerneth, we exhort, and
 “ on the remission of their
 “ sins enjoin: Also by this
 “ perpetual edict of prohibi-
 “ tion we more strictly inhi-
 “ bit that they do not by any
 “ means presume to carry
 “ arms, iron, wooden-wares,
 “ and other things by law
 “ prohibited to be any ways
 “ carried to the *Saracens*, to
 “ the provinces, islands, ha-
 “ vens, seas, and places what-
 “ ever acquired or possessed
 “ in the name of king *Al-*
 “ *phonfus*, or situated in this
 “ conquest or elsewhere, to
 “ the *Saracens*, infidels or pa-
 “ gans; or even without spe-
 “ etiam

Christian
Æra.

“ etiam absque speciali ipsius
“ *Alfonsi* regis, et successorum
“ suorum, et infantis licentia,
“ merces et alia à jure permiffa
“ deferre, aut per maria hu-
“ jusmodi navigare, seu deferri
“ vel navigari facere, aut in il-
“ lis piscari, seu de provinciis,
“ insulis, portibus, maribus, et
“ locis, seu aliquibus eorum,
“ aut de conquista hujusmodi
“ se intromittere, vel aliquid
“ per quod *Alfonsus* rex et
“ successores sui, et infans præ-
“ dicti quominus acquisita et
“ possessa pacificè possideant,
“ ac conquestam hujusmodi
“ prosequantur, et faciant per
“ se vel alium seu alios, directè
“ vel indirectè, opere vel con-
“ silio, facere aut impedire
“ quoquo modo præsumant.

“ 6. Qui verò contrarium
“ fecerit, ultra pœnas contra
“ deferentes arma et alia pro-
“ hibita *Saracenis* quibuscun-
“ que à jure promulgatas,
“ quos illos incurrere volumus
“ ipso facto, si personæ fuerint
“ singulares, excommunicationis
“ sententiam incurrant; si

“ cial licence of him the said
“ king *Alphonfus*, and of his
“ successors, and of the in-
“ fant, to carry or cause to be
“ carried merchandize and
“ other things by law permit-
“ ted, or to navigate or cause
“ to be navigated those seas,
“ or to fish in them, or to in-
“ trude themselves into the
“ provinces, islands, havens,
“ seas, and places, or any of
“ them, or into such con-
“ quests, or to do any thing
“ directly or indirectly, by
“ deed or counsel, or to ob-
“ struct the aforesaid king
“ *Alphonfus* and his successors
“ and the infant from quietly
“ possessing their acquisitions and
“ possessions, and prosecuting
“ and performing this con-
“ quest by themselves or
“ other or others.

“ 6. And whosoever shall
“ act contrary, besides the pu-
“ nishments pronounced by
“ law against those who carry
“ arms and other prohibited
“ things to any of the *Sara-
“ cens*, which we will them to
“ incur by so doing; if they
“ be single persons, they shall
“ incur the sentence of excom-
“ munication; if a community,

“ com-

“ *communitas, vel universitas,*
 “ *civitas, castrum, villæ, seu loci;*
 “ *ipsa civitas, castrum, villa seu*
 “ *locus interdicto subjaceat eo*
 “ *ipso, nec contra facientes*
 “ *ipsi vel aliqui eorum ab ex-*
 “ *communicationis sententia*
 “ *absolvantur, nec interdicti*
 “ *hujusmodi relaxationem A-*
 “ *postolicâ, seu aliâ quavis*
 “ *auctoritate obtinere possint,*
 “ *nisi ipsi Alphonso, et succes-*
 “ *foribus suis, ac infanti prius*
 “ *pro præmissis congruè satisfec-*
 “ *erint, aut desuper amicabi-*
 “ *liter concordaverint cum*
 “ *eisdem: mandantes per A-*
 “ *postolica scripta venerabili-*
 “ *bus fratribus nostris archi-*
 “ *episcopo Ulixbonensi, Silvensi*
 “ *ac Ceptensi episcopis, quatenus*
 “ *ipsi, vel duo, aut unus co-*
 “ *rum per se, vel alium seu*
 “ *alios, quotiens pro parte Al-*
 “ *fonso regis, et illius successo-*
 “ *rum ac infantis prædicto-*
 “ *rum, vel alicujus eorum de-*
 “ *super fuerint requisiti, vel*
 “ *aliquis ipsorum fuerit requi-*
 “ *situs, illos, quos excommuni-*

“ or university, city, castles,
 “ villas, or places, that city,
 “ castle, or place *shall be there-*
 “ *by subject to the interdict,* and
 “ neither they who act con-
 “ trary be themselves, or any
 “ of them, absolved from the
 “ sentence of excommunica-
 “ tion, or obtain relaxation of
 “ this interdict, by Apostolical,
 “ or any other authority, un-
 “ less they shall first have
 “ made due satisfaction for
 “ the premises unto him *Al-*
 “ *phonso* and his successors,
 “ and the infant, or shall have
 “ thereupon amicably agreed
 “ with them; enjoining by
 “ [these] Apostolical writings
 “ our venerable brothers *the*
 “ *archbishop of Lisbon, the bi-*
 “ *shops of Sylves and Ceuta,*
 “ that they, or two, or one of
 “ them, by himself, or other
 “ or others, as often as they,
 “ or two, or any one of them
 “ shall be thereupon request-
 “ ed on the part of the
 “ aforesaid king *Alphonso*
 “ and of his successors, and
 “ the infant, or any one of
 “ them, do declare and de-
 “ nounce by Apostolical au-
 “ thority *those whom he hath*
 “ *determined to have incurred*
 “ *cationis*

Christian
Æra.

“ cationis et interdicti sententias
“ hujusmodi incurrisse constituit,
“ tamdiu Dominicis aliisque festi-
“ vis diebus in ecclesiis, dum
“ inibi major populi multi-
“ tudo convenerit ad divina,
“ excommunicatos et interdictos,
“ aliisque pœnis prædictis in-
“ nodatos fuisse et esse aucto-
“ ritate Apostolicâ declarent
“ et denuntient, nec non ab
“ aliis nuntiari, et ab omnibus
“ arctius evitari faciant, donec
“ pro præmissis, satisfecerint
“ seu concordaverint, ut præ-
“ fertur. Contradictores, &c.”

“ such sentences of excommu-
“ nication and interdict on
“ the Lord's and other festi-
“ val days in the churches,
“ while the greater multi-
“ tude of people shall there
“ assemble for divine wor-
“ ship, excommunicated and
“ interdicted, and to have
“ been and to be involved
“ in the other punishments
“ aforesaid; also shall cause
“ to be made known by
“ others, and them to be
“ strictly avoided by all, till
“ they shall have made satis-
“ faction or agreement for
“ the premises as aforesaid.
“ Offenders, &c.”

Dat. Romæ apud S. Petrum,
anno incarnationis Domi-
nicæ 1454, 6 Id. Janu-
arii. Pontificatus nostri
anno 8^{vo}.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's
in the year of our Lord's
incarnation 1454, the 6th
of the Ides of January.
Of our Pontificate the 8th
year.

Pope *Nicholas* dying on the 24th of March 1455, he was succeeded by *Calixtus* the Third, who, before his death on the 6th of August 1458, confirmed this grant of pope *Nicholas*. *Fernandus Rebellus*, a dignified ecclesiastic in *Portugal*, of which he was a native, in his work entitled, *Of the Obligations of Justice, Religion, and Charity*, undertaking to maintain the pope's power of making these grants, hath inserted in his 18th book large extracts from the bull of *Calixtus*, containing the principal

principal matters recited in it from the bull of pope *Nicholas*, together with the confirmatory parts of this latter bull.

Chron.
Ara.

In 1460 prince *Henry* died.

King *John* the Second, succeeding his father *Alphonfus*, sent *Azambuja* with 100 artificers, 500 soldiers, and all necessaries to build a fort in *Guinea*; and *Garcia de Resende*, a Portuguese author of good reputation, in his history of the life of this king, relates that “ he sent as embassadors to *Edward* the Fourth of “ *England* *Ruy de Sousa*, a man of great wisdom and estimation, with doctor *John Delvas*, and *Ferdinand de Pina* as “ secretary, to confirm the ancient leagues with *England*, with “ order to shew and make him acquainted with the title which “ the king held in the seigniory of *Guinea*, to the intent that, “ after the king of *England* had seen the same, he should give “ charge throughout his kingdom that no man should arm or “ set forth ships to *Guinea*; and also to request him to dissolve a “ certain fleet which *John Tintam* and *William Fabian*, English “ men, were making, under command of the duke of *Medina* “ *Sidonia*, to go to *Guinea*; with which embassy the king “ of *England* seemed to be very well pleased, and they were “ received by him with great honour; and he condescended “ to all that the embassadors required of him, at whose hands “ they received authentic testimonials of their good conduct, “ together with the necessary confirmations.”

1481.

A renovation of the conventions of Portugal was signed by king *John* at *Monte Mayor*, on the 8th day of February 1482, and king *Edward's Confirmation of the leagues of Portugal* was executed at *Westminster* on the 13th day of September following; in both which king *John* is styled *Rex Portugalie et Algarbiorum citra et ultra mare in Africa*.

Rymeri
Foedera.

Pope *Sixtus* the Fourth died, who had sat on the papal throne from the 9th day of August 1471. He confirmed all the former grants made by his predecessors to the kings of *Portugal* and their successors; and, to corroborate them, declared that all princes, persons, and communities who should

1484.
August 12.

Christian
Æra.

attempt to enter the regions that were or might be discovered by them, without their consent, should thereby incur the punishments of excommunication and interdict.

1484, and
1485. The kingdom and river of *Congo*, and all the sea-coast extending thence to the 22d degree of south latitude, were discovered.

1486. *Bartholomew Diaz* being sent with three ships made farther discoveries, and at length came to what had been so long sought, the extreme land of *Africa* towards the south, which by reason of a violent storm they met with they called cape *Tempestuous*; but the king at their return, because it promised the discovery of a navigation to *India*, called it by the name which it now bears, the cape of *Good Hope* [d]. *Maf-fæus*, a native of *Bergamo* in *Lombardy*, whom several princes, for the sake of his qualifications, endeavored to draw into their service, having formed a design of writing the history of *India*, upon the approbation of *Philip* the Second of *Spain*, who to animate him herein promoted his brother to an office of honour and profit, undertook it. To collect proper materials for this work he went to *Lisbon*; and, notwithstanding its comparative brevity [e], being remarkably careful of his matter and language, he is said to have spent twelve years in composing it. This author [f] gives the following relation of this discovery. “*Bartholomew Diaz* [one] of the familiars
“ of [king] *John*, a person of extraordinary fortitude and con-
“ stancy, seemed not only to have equalled, but even to have
“ surpassed the renown of former commanders. This man:

[d] *Manuel de Faria y Sousa*, a native of *Portugal*, and knight of the order of *Christ*, in the 1st vol. of his *Portuguese Asia*, written in *Spanish*, and published at *Lisbon* in the year 1666, relates this discovery to have been made by *Diaz* in the year here assigned; and I have seen no *Portuguese* author who does not suppose this discovery to

have been made by him, and in the reign of king *John*, though some respectable authors of other nations have supposed it to have been made by *Vasco de Gama* in 1497, that is, in the reign of king *Emanuel*.

[e] In the *Cologne* edition, in folio, the whole is contained in 331 pages.

[f] Hist. Indic. lib. i.

“ had

“ had a long struggle not only with the winds and sea, but
 “ also with his naval companions, wearied with the tediousness
 “ of such a long voyage, and with daily reproach requiring
 “ a return; whose fierceness and expostulations having miti-
 “ gated with prudence and mildness, and passed a long way
 “ beyond *Cam's* pillars [placed in lat. 22 degrees S.] he open-
 “ ed at length that vast projection of land, which runneth
 “ out to the south from interior *Æthiopia* in a direct length
 “ upwards of 600 leagues; nor was deterred by so portentous
 “ a magnitude, with the most horrible tempests, from turning
 “ the cape, and shewing that the whole globe is pervious to
 “ men of magnanimity and experience.”

This cape being discovered king *John* sent persons to ex-
 plore *India* and *Abassinia*, or eastern *Æthiopia*, and to establish
 friendship and correspondence with the king of the latter,
 who was a *christian*; and also to enquire into the course of
 the land and sea supposed to extend thence to the cape of
Good Hope. These persons, being deterred by the difficulties
 arising from their ignorance of the necessary language, return-
 ing from *Jerusalem*, he sent *Pedro de Covillam* and *Alonzo de*
Paiva, who were well skilled in the *Arabic* tongue, with such
 orders that either might take the other's place, if occasion
 required. Arriving at *Alexandria* they went thence in the
 character of merchants to *Cairo*, where having with ease joined
 the *Mahometan* travellers they came safe to *Ayla*, whence they
 proceeded to *Aden*, a fortified town near the mouth of the
Arabian gulph. Here they parted, *Covillam* setting out for
India, and *Paiva* on the embassy to the king of the *Abassines*,
 having first agreed that their business being done they would
 meet again at *Cairo*. *Paiva* died in a manner unknown, be-
 fore he arrived at the king's palace. *Covillam* arrived safe in
India, and having discovered the nature of all its commerce,
 made a particular state of the whole in writing, and carefully
 placed *Goa*, *Calecut*, *Cochin*, and other *Indian* mart-towns in a
 chart which he had received from king *John* for that purpose,

he returned into *Africa*, and continuing his enquiries was satisfied that the *African* coast extended in a continued course to the cape of *Good Hope*, and that without doubt it might be circumnavigated. Upon his arrival at *Cairo* he was informed that *Paiva* died in the beginning of his expedition; whereupon, having prepared his account of the *Indian* commerce, and the map, with his notes in *Hebrew*, and his letters to king *John*, containing advices of all his past proceedings, of *Paiva's* death, and his purpose of going himself to the king of the *Abassines*, with his recommendations to the king strenuously to pursue his design, for that those commanders who had already turned the extreme cape of *Africa* might without much difficulty proceed to *India*, whereby great glory and riches would be acquired, he delivered his dispatches to *Portuguese* merchants at *Cairo*, to be carried to the king; which coming safe to his hands he thereupon resolved, without regarding expence or danger, to complete this navigation, whereby not only great honour and wealth would accrue to his own kingdom, but also the commodities of *India* consumed in other *christian* states would be freed from the large customs paid to *Mahometan* princes, in the course of their passage through their dominions, which greatly augmenting their treasures strengthened them against the *Christians*; and for that end selected the most able of his commanders, and gave orders for building ships of the best form and materials for encountering the seas; but his designs were prevented by his death on the 25th of October 1495, at the age of forty years — Of this king, who for his great wisdom and excellence was surnamed *The Perfect*, it may be observed that he was solicitous by munificence, amity, and prudence, rather than by acts of violence, to enlarge and secure his acquisitions; and *Maffieus* says that “ esteeming it a principal point to comprehend in friendship
“ the dynasties of the coasts already known, he effected it
“ without much difficulty, and established peace and society

“ on certain conditions with *Bezeguicus*, *Caramansa*, *Baius*
“ *Samanus*, and other petty kings” — that “ to make dif-
“ coveries he sent men of approved virtue and fidelity, his
“ familiars; and that they might do this more willingly, and
“ with less danger of error commit themselves to the vast
“ ocean, he gave in charge to the most skilful mathematicians
“ at that time, *Rotheric* and *Joseph* his physicians; and also
“ to *Martin Bobemus*, who valued himself on having been a
“ a scholar of *Monteregius*, by their united consideration to
“ devise somewhat for directing the course of ships in an un-
“ known sea; so that, if the sailor should even be born from
“ the view of stars familiar to him, he might by some method
“ conjecture under what part of the heaven he was, and in
“ what remote places from our world; who having well con-
“ sidered the matter for some time, did at length by an illu-
“ strious invention adapt the instrument [called] the astrolabe
“ to maritime affairs, which before astronomers only had been
“ accustomed to use for tracing the motions of the stars; and
“ with like ingenuity they formed tables of declinations,
“ which sailors to this day use to find, what cosmographers
“ call, the latitude of places; wherefore on this account
“ likewise all *Europe* is not a little obliged to *Portugal*.”

The END *of the* FIRST PART.

E R R A T A.

Page.	Line	Page.	Line.
14.	4. Reduce the first semicolon to a comma.	53.	In the note [7] dele the comma after <i>Tbird</i> .
16.	1. read <i>Leon</i> .	66.	16. place a comma after <i>scripti</i> .
Ibid.	17. read <i>he being in the tenth year of his age (being born on the 4th of October 1379)</i>	69.	1. read <i>revolutions</i> .
17.	8. dele <i>from</i> .	99.	9. read <i>143^d Olymp</i> .
20.	12. read <i>interred</i> .	106.	1. place a full stop after 500, and in the 2 ^d line after the word [<i>miles</i>].
22.	In the note from Spelman read <i>notat viculum</i> .	127.	last but two, place a comma after <i>graces</i> .
29.	5. read <i>spheroidal</i> .	132.	2. dele the comma after <i>singular</i> .
32.	25. dele the comma after <i>Eratoſthenes</i> , and add it after <i>Hipparchus</i> .	Ibid.	11. dele the comma after <i>founded</i> , and add it after <i>built</i> .

